HUBBUCK'S

PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.

HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL.
HUBBUCK'S WHITE LEAD COLOUR and VARNISHES.
HUBBUCK'S PREPARED LIQUID PAINTS.
HUBBUCK'S BRITISH GREEN PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S PINNACLE AND COLZA OILS.
HUBBUCK'S PAINTS, OIL, and VARNISHES properly packed for exportation.

Beware of counterfeits of Name and Trade Mark.

THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON, LIMITED,
24, Lime Street, London.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,523—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1891.

McEWAN'S BEER.

As Supplied to all Military Stations.

Rs. 55 per Hogshead.
Rs. 28 per Kilderkin,
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.
AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	4th Sept
R.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	11th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigholl	18th "
				Saturday.
R.I. MIRZAPORE	3813	600	R. Harvey	26th Sept.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	3rd Oct.
R.I. MALWA	3970	500	C. F. Preston	10th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigholl	17th "
R.I. CATHAY	3363	500	A. Symons	24th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	31st "
R.I. ORIENTAL	4273	1000	E. Stewart	7th Nov.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigholl	14th "
R.I. OCEANA	6188	1200	P. S. Tomlin	21st "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	28th "
R.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	5th Dec.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigholl	12th "
R.I. PESHAWUR	3826	500	W. A. Wheler	19th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	26th "

The steamers marked R. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Masagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.
A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
ROHILLA	3387	700	C. H. S. Tocque	10th Sept.
RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	24th
PESHAWUR	3826	500	W. A. Wheler	8th Oct.
ROSETTA	3411	700	G. Gadd	22nd "
PEKIN	3950	600	P. Harris	5th Novr.
PENINSULAR	6972	1000	A. G. Loggin	19th "
MIRZAPORE	3813	600	R. Harvey	3rd Dec.
MALWA	3970	500	C. F. Preston	17th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, August 10, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 300, Rs. 240, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand-lenches.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. DON. BALDUINO	5,000	925	10th Sept., 1891.
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct., 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 12th Sept., 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Samaan House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 21, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	L. Lemessich	4,200	660	1st Sept. '91.
IMPERATOR	G. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Oct. '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
PANDORA	G. Mottel	3,800	500	18th Sept. '91

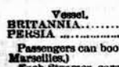
Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
ORION	A. Orlando	3,800	550	24th Sept. '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. von HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Custom House, 82, Church Gate Street, Bombay
August 24, 1891.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail.
BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3069	30th Aug.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3547	22nd Sept.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, August 26th, 1891.

"MAC IVER" LINE.

THE FOLLOWING STEAMERS will sail from Bombay as under unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

Vessels.	Tons.	
NIAGARA*	3100	Late September for Plymouth.
LYCIA*	3139	October for Plymouth.
EUROPA	2300	October for Continental Port.
STOLIA*	3139	Late November for Plymouth.
NIAGARA*	3100	Early January for Plymouth.
ISAURIA*	3330	Middle January for Plymouth.
LYCIA	3139	Late January for Plymouth.

*Carry Surgeon and Stewardess, and fitted with Electric Light throughout.

For further Particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Diseases, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the cause from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

NOW READY—6th Edition.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by Local Absorption, with Testimonials. Showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
24bis, High Holborn, London, W. C., England.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the Bradford Observer, and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Thacker and Co., Bombay and Poona.
Thacker, Spink and Co., Calcutta.
Higginbotham and Co., Madras.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 30th August, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, transferring Mails and Passengers at Kurrachee to the Persian Gulf Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

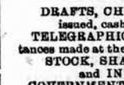
S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on the 2nd September, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 1,370 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 3rd September, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 28th August, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.
KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accomodation by P. and O. secured a very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co.(London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King, and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

QUEEN'S HOTEL,
(KANDY) CEYLON,

OCCUPIES the best Site in the Town overlooking the Esplanade and lovely Lake, within easy reach of the Railway, Post and Telegraph Offices, Peradeniya Gardens, &c., and has splendid accommodations for Families.
Note.—First-Class Train Fare to Kandy Rs. 6. Return Ticket Rs. 9.
GOOD BILLIARD TABLES, HORSES, AND CARRIAGES.
HOT, COLD, AND SHOWER BATHS.
Breakfast at 9-30 and 12 A.M., Tiffin at 2 P.M., and Excellent Table d'Hote at 7-30 P. M. daily.

A. H. CAMPBELL, Manager.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Bunder Road.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest, to be ascertained on application.
PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission without Life Certificate.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.
TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.
STOCK, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and INVESTMENTS made.
GOVERNMENT PAPER SHARES and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and given at specially favourable rates.
ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.
Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.
HANDBOOKS sent free on Application.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.
BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
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LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street.

POPULAR REMEDIES.

	Rs. a.
FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL. Relieves all Pains of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, and Skin.....2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., or Rs. 1-8 and	2 8
BRAIN PANACIA. Is a capital Remedy against General Debility, impaired System, and Weak Brain.....4s. 6d. and 10s. 6d., or Rs. 3 and	7 0
AGUE SPECIFIC. The "King" of all Fever Medicines, never known to fail in all cases of Malarial, Epidemic, and other Fevers, Cold, Chill, and Ague.....2s. 6d., or	1 8
MUNK'S ASTHMA BALSAM. Instant relief is guaranteed in Asthma and Allied Diseases.....2s. 9d., or	2 0
SANTOLICURA. A most Reliable Preparation for the cure of Diseases, recent or of long standing, acquired or hereditary. Is a skilful combination of pure English yellow Sandlewood Oil with Iron and other Vegetable Aromatic Drugs..1s. 6d. and.....2s. 9d., or Rs. 1 and	2 0
HERBAL BRASSICON. Is a TERROR to all Aches and Pains and Rheumatic Affections to which the human body is liable.....1s. 6d., or	1 0
DYSENTERY DROPS. A radical cure of astonishing nature that gives immediate relief in Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Cholera.....2s. or	1 4
RESTORATIVE BEADS. Are used in all diseases of the Blood, renovate the System, and purge the Blood from all impurities. Is a marvel of all tonics for persons weakened by protracted and long illness.....1s. 6d. or	1 0
SATARANA SALVE. Dhobie's Itch cured! Is a specific of great value for Ringworm and other obstinate Skin Diseases.31. or	0 6
PUKKA RUSMA. Is a new Powder that effectually removes Superfluous Hairs.....1s. 6d. or	1 0
ANGEL'S BABY'S BALM. Is the "True Friend of Mothers!" Don't let your Baby cry! Any cause will be removed by using this really astonishing Balm. Worms, Teething, Bowels or Liver.....1s. 6d. or	1 0
BRACE-UP CORDIAL. Bookworms! Brain Workers!! It is for you. Refreshes Brain, develops Mental Powers and strengthens System.....3s. 6d. or	2 4

Can be had of all Chemists, and Messrs. F. S. MADON & Co., Market.

POPULAR REMEDIES MANUFG. CO.,
54, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a week. Contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 12 per annum.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PEACH BRANDY.

A CONSIGNMENT of this fine OLD LIQUEUR is just to hand.

	Cash.	Credit.
PRICE.....Quarts	Rs. 5 8	Rs. 6 4
Do. .....Pints	" 3 0	" 3 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MILK PUNCH.

PREPARED FROM AN ORIGINAL RECIPE.

IT has achieved a considerable reputation as being the best in the Indian Market.
Cash Rs. 25; Credit Rs. 28 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

RS. 6 WATCH.
GUARANTEED TWO YEARS.

PRETTY, small, accurate, strong, open-faced, keyless, short winding, nickel silvern, Undaunted watch, with hand setting mechanism, second-hand, enamelled dial, jewelled, and bold figures for Rs. 6 per V. P. P. with an extra glass, spring, box, and two years' guarantee. Easily repairable. Warranted to stand the roughest use. Others sell at double our rates. Have no appearance of cheapness. Mr. S. Goomiah of District Munsuff's Court from Chicacole says:—"A watch maker valued it at Rs. 25." Mr. B. V. Chetty, from Anantapur, says:—"Many were deceived thinking that its price was Rs. 25." Mr. Moung H. Myah, of Marine Workshops from Mandalay says:—"Has never been repaired during the whole period of three and a half years."

FASHIONABLE JEWELLERY.

PRETTY Canadian Gold Chains, Lockets, Pencils, Tooth picks, Complete shirt buttons, Bracelets, Bangles, Earrings, Eardrops (all pair), Scarf pins, Scarf rings, Necklets, Brooches, Hair sprays, Spectacle frames, Cigar holders, Thimbles and Rings, set with scientific Diamonds, Sapphires, Rubies, Emeralds, &c., at Rs. 1-8-0 per each V. P. P. Mr. G. Smith, Salt Inspector from Sanikutta, says:—"A German valued the diamond ring at Rs. 50, and ruby at Rs. 30." Nickel Silver timepiece for Rs. 4; guaranteed 3 years.

WESTERN INDIA TRADING Co.,
91, Medow Street, opposite Soundy & Co., Ld., Bombay.

DIAMONDS.

PURE, WHITE, perfectly cut, and of intense Brilliancy. Having obtained them at favourable prices, we are able to offer them at a figure which will be considered low taking into consideration the advance in price of Diamonds of nearly 30 Per Cent. For instance, we can "still" supply a single stone white and perfect Brilliant Ring, set in solid 18-Carat Gold for the remarkably low sum of Rs. 150 only.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,
By Indian Parcels Post.
Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and Economise all Intermediate Profits.
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials
Direct from the Manufacturers,
AT LOOM PRICES!
SAVING 50 PER CENT.
HENRY PEASE AND CO'S SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
supply
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents, or Middlemen.
EXQUISITE DRESS.
Latest Fashion at First Cost,
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India.
THE LOVELY
DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,
And New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinos and Cashmeres.
All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.
SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.
High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.
DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES.
Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain, and Salt Water, in light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.
ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT on no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully packed for Export.
All Orders are executed the same day as received.
HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington, employing more than 1,000 hands.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S
CELEBRATED MANGE REMEDY,
G.'S LINIMENT,
An Infallible Remedy for the speedy cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

IN MALABAR ITCH many remedies have been tried without relief, the disease never being thoroughly eradicated. In the cases in which G.'s LINIMENT has been tried, ONE OR TWO APPLICATIONS have proved at once a Relief, and with careful attention to the directions, will be found a thorough Specific.
Per Pint Bottle, Rs. 1-8.
The following testimonial from an eminent physician we have been allowed to publish:—
"I used G.'s Liniment for Malabar Itch in three cases with great success.
(Signed) W. A. S., M.D."
An unprecedented number of other Testimonials has been received for years past by the Proprietor, certifying to its efficacy and universal success in the cure of Mange and Scabies generally. The undernoted are a few extracts from some of the letters:—

"Done my Dog a great deal of service in one of the worst cases of Red Mange I have seen. (Sd.) H. F. W."	"Both Greyhounds are now quite well; I can strongly recommend this Ointment. (Sd.) W. H. DeM."
"I cannot too strongly recommend this Ointment.	"After three or four days the Skin becomes clean and smooth.

"Your G's. Liniment and Condition Powder are worth treble the money. I wouldn't be without them on any account."

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S
CONDITION POWDER.
When a horse is out of condition it is generally indicated by a dulness of the coat, and a want of that spirit and liveliness he usually exhibits.
These powders promote the action of the skin, increase the appetite, and assist digestion.
Price Rs. 2 per bottle.
"Your "Condition Powder" acts like a charm; a few doses have quite restored my horse. (Sd.) D. H. W."

HOOF DRESSING
For the Prevention and Cure of Brittle or Shelly Feet, Sand Cracks, Seedy Toes, Diseased Frogs, &c., &c.
This Dressing may be used with advantage on feet that are in sound condition, as it prevents them getting brittle.
In tins containing 1 lb. Price Rs. 1-8 per tin.

HORSE BALLS.

PHYSIC BALLS.	WORM BALLS.
CONDITION BALLS.	DIURETIC BALLS.
TONIC BALLS.	COUGH BALLS.

Per doz. Rs. 2-8.

Blistering Ointment in all sized pots.	Iodine Ointment for Curbs, Splints and Chronic Thickenings.
Mild Liquid Blister for Coughs, Colds, etc.	

Private Recipes carefully prepared from the purest Drugs at moderate prices.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
No. 35, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 6, MUMBAI STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TREACHER'S
PHŒNIX BRAND,
HIGHLAND MALT WHISKEY.

THIS genuine Malt Spirit was for many years imported direct by a few Gentlemen of Bombay for their own Consumption, and attained a very considerable private reputation. The suggestion was made to Treacher & Co., Ld., that they should give this Whiskey a trial, and importations were then made. Its introduction into the Indian Market was attended with the most favourable results, it being very highly spoken of by everyone. It has continued to grow in favour, and is now regularly supplied to a large number of Clubs, Messes, and Private Consumers. Treacher's Highland Malt Whiskey is the sole production of a very old Distillery in the Highlands, which confines itself entirely to the distillation of this fine Spirit. Before being bottled, it is allowed to mature in Wood for some years until it has acquired an agreeable odour, and a delicious, full mellow flavour much appreciated by Connoisseurs.
Note.—Purchasers of Treacher's Highland Malt Whiskey should observe that each Label and Capsule contains both the Company's Trade Mark, and the Words "Phœnix Brand" stamped thereon.
Cash Price, Rs. 27 Credit, Rs. 30 per doz.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SHERRIES.

	Rs	a.
Amontillado, A-1, Gold Capsule	44	8
" " Black Capsule	41	8
Solera, Black Capsule	33	0
Amoroso, "	31	4
Montilla "	31	4
Invalid's Sherry, Square Bottle	31	4
Manzanilla, Red Capsule	26	0
"La Torre," a Natural Wine	24	0
Pale Medium Dry, Yellow Capsule	24	0
Vino de Pasto, Pink Capsule	23	0
Dinner Sherry, White Capsule	18	12
Do. Blue Seal	15	8
Marsala, Yellow Capsule	18	4
Madeira, E. I., Black Capsule	44	0
Do. Blue Capsule	27	0

PORT.

"Real Old Tawny"	41 12
Old Crusted, Bronze Capsule	41 12
Invalids' Superior, Tawny, Gold Capsule.....(2 doz. Pts. Rs. 30-8)	29 12
White Port	29 12
Superior Dessert, Black Capsule	26 0
Full Body, Red Capsule	22 0
Spanish, Green Capsule.....(2 doz. Pts. Rs. 18-8)	17 4

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

WISHING to comply with the request of some Gentlemen who like to smoke Cigarettes made in Egypt, but of Turkish Tobacco only, (as no Tobacco is grown in Egypt, with the exception of a very small quantity, and that of the lowest quality,) I have not spared either pains or expense to secure the SOLE AGENCY for INDIA and CEYLON of

MESSRS. N. PATRINOS & CO., CAIRO,
CELEBRATED MANUFACTURERS OF
ORIGINAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
AS SUPPLIED TO VARIOUS MESSES AND CLUBS,
and I am now importing by every alternate Mail Steamer their finest Brands only, viz.—
"SUPERFINE" per tin box of 100 ... ... Rs. 4
"FINE" " " ... ... " 3
The above two Brands of Cigarettes are guaranteed to have been made of the FINEST TURKISH TOBACCO, under D. Macropolo's own Superintendence, in Cairo, specially for the Indian Climate. They will recommend themselves to Smokers desirous of a MILD, FREE DRAWING and FINE AROMATIC EGYPTIAN CIGARETTE.

D. MACROPOLO,
SOLE AGENT,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, & COLOMBO.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO LADIES.

CLEARANCE SALE
COMMENCING SEPT. 1ST.
TEMPTING BARGAINS.
New and Fashionable Goods of High Class Manufacture will be SOLD for HALF the Original Price
FOR CASH.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN, LD.,
ALBERT BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.
ELECTROTECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

FOR MONSOON WEAR.
NATURAL UNDYED PURE WOOL.

BANIANS, ½ dozen...	34 in.	36 in.	38 in.
	Rs. 30	33	36
DRAWERS, ½ dozen...	32 in.	34 in.	36. in.
	Rs. 33	36	39

SOCKS, all sizes, dozen... Rs. 16-8.
UNIVERSALLY ADVISED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION AS
THE MOST PERFECT SANITARY UNDERWEAR.
ENGLISH MANUFACTURE ONLY, *i.e.*, (SUPERIOR).

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

THE "BLÜTHNER" PIANO-FORTES.
BOUDOIR AND CONCERT GRANDS AND COTTAGES

BY the above maker, are now being monthly received at their Bombay Agency, and are offered at Manufacturer's Prices, *plus* Rs. 60 for freight and incidental charges.

Though low priced, these high-class instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, which, reduced to a minimum, will exhibit the extraordinary fact of one Piano in every working hour of the day.

Another feature very remarkable with these Pianos is their sweetness and richness of tone their perfect and never failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and last, but not least, the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as the best Pianos—a fact which is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

We invite inspection of these splendid Pianos, and will send Messrs. T. Blüthner's own Illustrated Price List free on application.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY.
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND 1, ASH LANE,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMAH.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the Labels without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.
OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
RETAIL FROM DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, ABDUL REHMAN STREET.
Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climes from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.
TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY
"BAHADUR" CIGARS.
SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long,	in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSAS	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3½	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.
N. B.—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

THE ONLY REMEDY
FOR NERVOUS EXHAUSTION,
CLIMATIC ANÆMIA, INCAPACITY FOR WORK, AND
MENTAL AND PHYSICAL DEPRESSION IS
LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.
THE ONLY FORMS
KNOWN TO BE A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE
ARE
THE PILLS PREPARED BY THE ORIGINAL MAKERS,
H. & T. KIRBY & CO., LIMITED,
Which have been constantly prescribed by the most eminent Physicians with great success for the last Twenty Years.

PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS PILLS which cost the dealer only one-fourth the Price of Kirby's, are CONSTANTLY PALMED OFF AS GENUINE. Buy in ORIGINAL BOTTLES ONLY, and see that each Bottle carried OUR TRADE MARK.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. Kirby's Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
Dr. Kirby says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. Kirby's Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria.*

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. Kirby's Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is given with great advantage in *Anæmic, Scrofical,* and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. Kirby's Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power,* following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. Kirby's Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHOR

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FREEAR'S FRIVOLITY.

GAIETY THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY NEXT, SEPTEMBER 2ND AND 5TH.

(FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY.)

UNDER THE PATRONAGE AND PRESENCE OF T. E LORD AND LADY HARRIS (IN POONA),

as performed before The PRINCE and PRINCESS of WALES, DUKE and DUTCHESS of TECK, Grand Duke MICHAEL of RUSSIA, etc.

"Best Entertainment that has ever visited India."—*Madras Mail*, 24th July.

"The best entertainment of its kind ever seen in this country."—*Cape Times*, South Africa, October 3rd, 1890.

"The best Monologue entertainment we have ever been in Ceylon."—*Ceylon Independent*, June 3rd, 1891.

For further particulars see Programmes, bills, and future announcements.

CROWDED HOUSES EVERYWHERE.

Popular Prices:—Rs. 3, 2, and 1. Children: half-price. Soldiers and Volunteers in Uniform: half-price.

Plan and Tickets at Soundy and Co's.

Commence at 9 punctually.

GEO. SINCLAIR, Manager.

SKATING RINK.

TO-DAY, SATURDAY, 29TH AUGUST, 1891.

CHILDREN'S SESSION, from 3 to 5 p.m.

Admission Free to all Children and those accompanying them.

CHILDREN'S SKATES 8 Annas; Adults Re. 1.

AFTERNOON SESSION, 5 to 7 p.m.

EVENING SESSION, 8-30 to 11 p.m.

Admission Re. 1 with use of Skates.

A EUROPEAN INSTRUCTOR will be in attendance during the Sessions.

FREDILIS'S EUROPEAN STRING BAND will play at the CHILDREN'S AND EVENING SESSIONS.

NUGENT & Co.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

A CONCERT will be given at the TOWN HALL on TUESDAY, 1st September 1891, at 9-15, at which "THE ANCIENT MARINER" will be performed. The usual Pianoforte accompaniment will be supplemented by a small Orchestra and the Harmonium.

SOLOISTS:

SOPRANO.—Miss N. Tudball. CONTRALTO.—Miss Carpenter.

TENOR.—Mr. R. F. Chisholm. BARITONE.—Mr. Basil Scott.

BASS.—Mr. A. F. Harrington.

INSTRUMENTALISTS:

FIRST VIOLINS.—Mr. E. Freyvogel and Dr. Holt.
SECOND VIOLIN.—Mr. L. G. Inzoli.
CELLO.—Mr. D'Cruz. DOUBLE BASS.—Mr. De Souza.
FLUTE.—Serjeant Turner, K. O. Y. L. I.
HARMONIUM.—Mr. R. M. Mant.

Tickets may be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Reserved Seats Rs. 3. Back Seats Rs. 2.

C. M. MOBERLY,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the article BRAN in BAGS will be tested for tonnage on THURSDAY, the 3rd September 1891, at 3-30 p.m., in the Godowns of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Carnac Bunder, when the attendance of those interested is invited.

By order of the Committee,

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 28th August, 1891.

THE VICTORIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. 20 per Share, for the half-year ended 30th June, 1891, WILL BE PAID, on and after MONDAY, the 31st August, 1891, between 11 a. m. and 3 p. m., to Shareholders whose names are on the Register this day, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board,

For the Victoria Manufacturing Company, Limited,

C. & F. DINSHAWJEE,
Agents.

Bombay, August 25, 1891.

EVENING FELT HATS.

Extra Quality, Latest Shapes, Black, Brown, Drab, all one Price.

Rs. 8-8.

ASQUITH,
LORD AND WHITMORE,
SIRDAR'S PALACE, BOMBAY.

TENDERS are INVITED for the work (above plinth level) of the RESIDENT SURGEON'S BUNGALOW in connection with the St. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, at Bombay.

Plans and Specifications can be seen and Blank Forms of Tender may be obtained, on payment, at the Office of the Undersigned.

Tenders, which should be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the Resident Surgeon's Bungalow at St. George's Hospital," will be received in the Office of the Undersigned up to 1 p. m., on the 9th proximo.

A sum of Rupees 300 in cash should accompany each Tender as earnest-money. This will be forfeited in case, after his Tender has been accepted, the Contractor shall (in due course) refuse to sign and complete the Contract Documents and Agreements, or shall not be returned.

The acceptance of the Tender will rest with the Executive Engineer, Presidency, on receipt of authority from Government.

The Government reserves the right to reject all Tenders, and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any Tender.

Should a Tender be accepted, the Contract will commence and subsist on and from the date on which its acceptance by Government is communicated to the Contractor.

IBRAHIM AHMADI,
Acting Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 27th August, 1891.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી ખાનદેશ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Ad-interim DIVIDEND for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1891, at the rate of Rs. 20 per share, or Rs. 7½ per quarter shares (free of Income Tax) is declared payable to the registered shareholders of the Company, on production of their share-certificates at its registered office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on and after TUESDAY, the 1st day of September next, between the hours of 12 a.m. and 3 p.m.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

મુલજી જેઠાની કું૦.

૪. ૮, MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 21th August, 1891.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 29th instant to the 1st proximo, both days inclusive.

ESTATE OF JOHN HENRY STEEL (DECEASED).

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42 OF ACT XXVII OF 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having CLAIMS against the late JOHN HENRY STEEL, Army Veterinary Department and Principal of the Bombay Veterinary College, who died at Bombay on the 8th day of January, 1891, Letters of Administration to whose estate have been granted to PRYCE WEEDON, a member of the firm of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co., Bombay, are requested to send in the same within one month from this date to the said Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co, Bombay, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to Administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

PRYCE WEEDON,
Administrator to Estate.

Bombay, 29th August, 1891.

New Consignment at Hand.

LAGARDE & CO.'s

CHAMPAGNE

Equal to any Sold at Rs. 36 per doz. qts.

Rs. 23 per 1 doz. qts.

„ 25 per 2 „ pints.

FROM

DENISON & CO.,

33, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

SUB-AGENTS FOR

MESSRS. CROFT, WELLS & CO.

A LECTURE READ BY PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER (in Pamphlet form),

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Annas 2. Post free.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the SUPPLY of CLOTHING for the Travancore Police, for the year M. E. 1067, will be received by the Superintendent of Police, Trevandrum, till noon on the 8th September 1891.

2. For further information refer to handbills, which can be had on application to R. B. Ferguson, Esquire, Acting Superintendent of Police, Trevandrum; Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Madras; or Messrs. Wallybhoy Kadherbhoy & Co., Bombay.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trevandrum, 14th Aug. 1891.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 29th August, 1891, at 6 o'clock P.M.

W. WEBB,
Honorary Secretary.

24th July 1891.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY CO.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent up to the 30th September, 1891, for the supply of 30,000 TEAK SLEEPERS required during 1892, for renewals on the Mysore State Railway, between Mysore and Gubbi.

Tenderers' schedule and specification with any further information required can be obtained from the Chief Engineer, Dharwar, or the Resident Engineer, Bangalore.

The tenders must be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway at Dharwar, in sealed covers, which should be superscribed "Tenders for Teak Sleepers."

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. CAMPBELL,
Agent, S. M. R.

Agent's Office, Dharwar, 11th August, 1891.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO. (1845)

FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY. ASHES FOR SALE.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P. M. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd September, Tenders for the PURCHASE of any number out of 19 lots of ASHES now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard, at Parel, and at Byculla Depot, where the same may be viewed on application.

All lots purchased to be removed within one month from date of acceptance of Tender. Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's Forms (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 250 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and before delivery is given.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 21st August, 1891.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપ્તુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦

૬. ૭., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,

Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL and of Estates which have come under his charge.

H. RILEY, late in the employ of Messrs. Walsh, Lovett, Mitchell and Co., Contractors, Bombay.
MATHEW JOHN READE, late mechanician, Indo-European Telegraph Department, Karachi.
DEVKAVAHOO, widow of Champsey Lukhmidas and late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant.
FRANCIS CARIDADE PEREIRA, of Goa, Portuguese Inhabitant, and lately carrying on business at Lahore and other places.
FREDERICK GEORGE DE SALVO, late Lieutenant in Her Majesty's 13th Bombay Infantry.
ANNETTE PARASKEVA RUSSO, late of Poona, an Austrian widow.
THOMAS NEWTON WRIGHT, late European Assistant in the employ of the Army, Navy, and Civil Service Co-operative Society of India, Limited, Bombay.
WILLIAM DOUGLAS, late European Assistant, in the employ of Treacher and Co., Ltd., Bombay.

All persons having claims against being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates, are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts, and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT CARNAC,
Administrator General.

Administrator General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 14th August 1891.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS are invited from Manufacturers for the supply of the following stores more or less as may be required *bona fide* of Indian manufacture for the period from 15th October 1892 to 30th June 1893:—

Cloth Dark Green White List, yards		2,200	
„	Blue „ „	2,200	
„	Cavalry Grey „ „	730	
„	Grey mixture coarse for Great Coats, yards	17,700	
Flannel Grey 24 inches, yards		9,600,	
Serge Blue ordinary	„	43,000,	
„	Dark Green „	9,600,	
„	White lining „	47,200,	
Cotton Grey	„	30,000,	Half to be delivered by 15th May 1892
Socks worsted	1st size, pairs 29,600 / 2nd size pairs 69,200 / 3rd size pairs 54,200		Delivery to commence 1st Oct. 1892, to complete 1st Feb. 1893.

2. Tenders will only be received on the printed forms which are obtainable at this office. They must be submitted in duplicate. Blanks in the printed form must be filled up correctly.

3. Each tender must be accompanied by a Bank of Bengal or Government Treasury deposit receipt in the name of the Superintendent for Rupees 250, as earnest-money. Cash or notes will not be accepted in lieu.

4. The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted, a tender may be accepted in whole or in part.

5. The firm whose tender may be accepted will be required to furnish security in cash, Government Loan paper, Savings Bank deposits, approved Bank deposit receipts, or bond for double the amount of security sufficiently executed for the due fulfilment of their contract within one month from the date of acceptance of his tender, in default of which the earnest-money will be forfeited. The security will be calculated at 10 per cent. on the contract.

6. Any further information required may be obtained, and sealed patterns inspected at the Clothing Agency.

7. Tenders will be opened by undersigned at noon on Monday, the 26th October, 1891 in the presence of such persons as may desire to attend.

W. H. MACKESY, Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing.

Alipore, The 4th August 1891.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,

HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.

ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

IN USE 100 YEARS.

THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

DR. ROBERTS' OINTMENT.

SKIN DISEASES. THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L.
SKIN DISEASES. ROBERTS, M. D.) is confidently recommended as an unfailing
SKIN DISEASES. remedy for Wounds of every description—Chilblains, Scorbutic
SKIN DISEASES. Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.

DR. ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS. FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.

SKIN DISEASES. They are useful in Scrofula,
SKIN DISEASES. Swellings, particularly those of the neck; they are very effectual
SKIN DISEASES. in the cure of that form of skin
SKIN DISEASES. disease which shows itself in
SKIN DISEASES. painful cracks in the skin of the hands and in all scaly diseases.
SKIN DISEASES. They may be taken at all times without confinement or change
SKIN DISEASES. of diet.
SKIN DISEASES. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

TO BE LET.—On Malabar Hill, Ridge Road, an upper-storied BANGALOW, "The Cliff," formerly occupied by Brigade Surgeon A. N. Hojel; and another small one on Walkeshwar Road, previously occupied by Brigade Surgeon E. H. R. Langley.

For particulars apply to the Undersigned.

FOR SALE.

Brand new English-made Carriages, such as Victorias, Cee and Under Spring Victorias, half Cee-Spring Victorias, Canoe, Landaus, and Mail Phaetons, built to order, by best makers, and suitable for one or pair of horses.

A few sets of English-made new plated and brass-mounted single, double, and four-in-hand harnesses.

Also best real MOCCA COFFEE in bags of 7 lbs. each.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Esq. 1-8; postage, Anna 1.

BANKS.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 607,229
REST ..... „ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months .....4½ per cent. per annum
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balances not exceeding Rs. 20,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and a West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St., Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

CAPITAL.....£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, on rates to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Acting Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per Annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over.
Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital.....$ 100,00,000. Paid up...$ 92,96,677·07
Balance in Course of Payment.....$ 7,03,322·93
Reserve Fund.....$ 68,06,596·31
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$100,00,000·00

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Acting Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq. (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
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WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
A. H. PHILPOTTS, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey.
THOMAS JACKSON, } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON, }

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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
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BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 100,000.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 4 Per Cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND.....£140,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. I grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,

J. BUCHAN,
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ANTISEPTIC AND ABSORBENT. FOR ACCOUCHEMENT AND GENERAL USE.

An Eminent Medical Authority writes:—"One of the most valuable inventions for Women's comfort I have seen in the Quarter of a Century I have been in practice, I have distributed several gross amongst my patients, and in every instance they have been most valued and appreciated.

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

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While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The DIRECTORY has been carefully enlarged, verified and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS.

OUR establishment of European workmen having been increased to meet the demands of the Public, and all the newest appliances for making, on the premises, every description of Jewellery, Customers are invited to send their Designs for Articles of PURE INDIAN GOLD. Estimates of the cost of making are supplied free on application. The quality of every Article made by this Firm is guaranteed.

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Plain, engraved, and chased with appropriate Mottos, such as "Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," "Ibhar," etc. Any Motto or design made to order, Rs. 18, 21, 26, and 35.

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In a variety of designs in Solid Indian Gold, plain, engraved, and jewelled; or with double Heart in Diamonds and Rubies on Band and concealed Motto. Rs. 17, 21, 30 and 45.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS.

An inexhaustible Selection of the Choicest designs in Diamond, Ruby, Sapphire, Emerald, Real Cats Eye, Opal, Coral, Peridot, etc., etc., set singly, or in Half-hoop, Cluster, Marquise, Gipsy, and other Styles, with stones of one class or in combination; ranging in price from Rs. 100 to Rs. 10,000. Also a selection of lower priced Rings, set with smaller sized Stones, from Rs. 10 to 100.

GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET RINGS.

Massive Gold Signet Rings with Round, Oval, Shield, and other shaped Tops, all Gold, or set with Bloodstones, Sard, Sardonyx, Cornelian, Onyx, and other Stones, on which any monogram or design can be engraved to order. Rs. 25, 36, 40, and 45.

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With the Snake's body forming a ring of two, three, four, or more coils, or with Ruby or Diamond Eyes and Head. Rs. 45, 55, 60 and 100.

GOLD BROOCHES.

THE following is a short list of Lace and Fichu Brooches:—

	Rs.
Key (handle set with Pearls)	50
Triple Bar (set with 3 Diamonds)	95
Circular Disc (Diamond and 4 Sapphires)	130
Arrow piercing double Hearts (Pearls)	45
Gold Web and figure of real Fly	35
Trace and Horse-shoe (Pearls)	80
Chain with pearls	25
Curb and Horse-Shoe (Pearls)	35
Rope and Bee (Wings of Pearls and 4 large Moonstones)	35
Pin and Beetle (Body of Amethyst, Wings brilliants, eyes Ruby, and head of Pin Lapis lazuli)	55
Spider (27 Pearls and Eyes Ruby)	42
Fly (Body and Wings Pearls, the Eyes Ruby)	20
Parrot (Wings and Body enamelled in variegated colors and set with Diamonds)	65
Rope in knotted loop (Pearls and Rubies)	45
Do. do. (2 Diamonds and 2 Rubies)	70
Float, Line, and Hook (Pearls for weights)	45
Oval (Centre 3 Diamonds and Ten Pearls)	55
Ivy Leaf (7 Pearls)	18
Tennis Bat (5 Pearls in Handle, and Ball, Pearl)	35

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

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BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,

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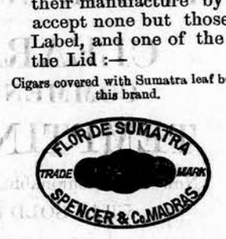
SALISBURYS, BEACONSFIELDS, GOLD MOHURS, IMPERIALS, LITTLE RANDOLPHS, SIESTAS, MAYOS, SUMATRAS, BORNEOS.

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CAUTION:—It having come to SPENCER & Co.'s knowledge that many Native Firms, with and without European designations, are supplying Cigars bearing the same names as their Popular Brands, they beg to warn the Public against these Imitations, and to request Purchasers to satisfy themselves that the Cigars are of their manufacture by examining the outside of the Box, and to accept none but those bearing the Signature of the Firm on the Label, and one of the Firm's Trade Marks, as below, branded on the Lid:—

Cigars covered with Sumatra leaf bear this brand.



Cigars manufactured with Dindigul Tobacco bear this brand.

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HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS. FACTORY:—DINDIGUL.

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(EFFERVESCENT),

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TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
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A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

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ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

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D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

Albert Building, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for		
1888.....	4,209,600	0 0
„ 1889.....	4,238,156	0 0
„ 1890.....	4,265,039	0 0
„ 1891.....	41,104,173	15 10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES. LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN RATES, when Assured leaves other Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to.....	£3,473,114	5	9
Total ACCUMULATED FUND...	£6,161,508	13	11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,567,174 12 4	1884	£5,368,407 9 2
1879	£4,200,935 15 1	1889	£6,161,508 13 11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hummum Street.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE

1.—HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to Seven Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary.

N.B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are:—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured or the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDI

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.		Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	25,000	500	Rs. 25	1,250	
Bank of Upper India	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	1,000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	410	all	5 pr. ct.	122½
Chartered Bank	160,000	420	7	pr. ct.	425
Chartered Mercantile	37,000	225	225	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	...
National Bank of India	37,220	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	120
New Oriental Bank	50,000	410	all	6 pr. ct.	155
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	100

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	£ 2,000	200	320	Last half-yearly.	10	280
Bank Bay Baths	£ 700	100	150		60	120½x
Bandhan Pile	2,000	200	100		12	95xd
Bombay Rope	4,000	200	185		18	42
Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Limited.	1,200	100	All.		Nil.	100 no
Bombay Fire Insurance ...	800	2,000	1,00		75	950
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,000	1,50		125	3,850
Do. New Issue.	500	375	62		33½	370
Bombay Spinning Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100		25	85xd
Bombay Land and Improvement Co., Ld.	600	530	500	6	pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mills	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½		925xd
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	10	4	pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil		405
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills.	1,500	200	300	Rs. 1		165
Geyer & Co., Ld.	600	100	70			70 nom
Indian Guanraotee Surety-Ship Assn.	5,000	10	1	10	pr. ct	13
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	10	10	pr. ct	90
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	17½		30½	345
Kurrachee Landing	600	500	50		30	100
Maharaee Ice Manufactoring Co.	3,500	100	10		Nil.	30
Marcks & Co.	4,000	100	10	Rs. 5		94
Napier Hotel & Co.	2,000	100	105	8	pr. ct	51 xd
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200			60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	200	50	12	pr. ct.	155
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8	pr. ct.	1..
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7	pr. ct.	76
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,00		20	435
Prince of Wales Insn.	300	2,000	1,000	N	dv	2,35
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100		..	45
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100		9	84
South well and Austin, Ld.	Ord.	1,000	100	5	pr. ct.	50
Do.	Pref.	1,000	100	100	pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.		5,000	100	all		800
Thacker & Co.		1,500	100	10		10 0xd
Telephone Co.		9,30	27	2		8-8
Western India Flour.....		...	...	...		22
Sabapathy Bekarry		500	530	57		30
Sassoon		300	600	600		..
Sind and Punjab Co.		100	1,000	1,000		25
Sind		400	2,000	750		50
Scrub Woollen Mills		1,200	250	250		75
Tokarsi		...	1,000	..	Rs.	80

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	632	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	265
Anglo-Indian	2,345	100	100	4	85
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	371	500	all	9 pr. ct.	511
Bombay Union	900	1,000	1,000	25	700
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co.	630	500	500	20	300
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	645
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,225
China Mills Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	610
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1020
Connaught Mills	600	500	25	10 pr. ct	610
Colaba Land & Mill	1,000	700	700	15	615xd
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	420
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	430xd
Dhuna Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	850
Empress	2,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	535
Framjee Mill.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	655
Gordon Mills.	2,500	1,000	1,000	Nill.	115
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	775
Hinguniaal Mills	700	500	25	10 pr. ct.	800
Howard and Bullough's	1,500	500	500	25	595
Hukumchand	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	780
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Rs. 17-8	360
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	980
Jamsee Granroe	2,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	530
Jaffer Alli	600	500	50	Nil.	34
Jacobel Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	1	230
Jowraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	790
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2	550xd
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	825
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	25	25		Nil.	530
Khatao Manufactures	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	640
Leopold	3,500	100	10	15 pr. ct.	190
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	25	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,600	1,000	1,000	70	915
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	10	2,025
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	415
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Godinjee)	2,400	50	50	pr. c	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,00	all	Rs. 60	1,200
Mazagon	6,000	250	25	5	120
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,00	7	1,700
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	10	7 pr. c	105
National	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,492	1,000	1,000	Rs. 4	670
Oriental	5,725	225	225	Rs. 15	365
Presidency Mills Co. Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,100
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	700xd
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,120
Do.	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,460
Standard Mills	600	1,000	1,000	60	1,400
Do.	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	480
Do.	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100 nom
Sir Jamsetjee	5,312	250	250	12	282½
Standard	1,200	250	250	Nil.	245
Swadeshi	1,000	1,000	1,000	31	530
Tata	5,000	500	500	Nil.	420
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	700
Western India	550	1,000	1,000	24	890
Do.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1600
Do.	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	700
Zeenat Mills Co. Ld.	5,688	100	100	50	110

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.		
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,025
Albert Printing Co.	100	530	all	18 pr. ct	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	100	1,100	1,100	60	850
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	350
Bombay Cotton Bombay Native Manufg. Co. Ld.	1,000	135	135	20	120
Bombay Co-operative Co. Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	...	550
Colaba	600	200	200	16	90
East India	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	3-5
English Press	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,42
Sind Manfg.	120	250	...	Rs. 2	182½
Fort	815	3,500	2,500	50	90
French	300	500	all	30	345
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	600	30	410x
Hemgoil Press Co., Ld.	730	100	all	32	162½
Khangaum	250	450	450	51	500
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	440
Motussil Co	1,125	400	400	Rs. 40	145
Munmar M	1,000	1,000	all	Rs. 15	210
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	585
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	1131
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	370
Sabapathy Bekarry	500	530	57	30	60
Sassoon	300	600	600	..	50
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,20
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	445
Scrub Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	230
Tokarsi	...	1,000	..	Rs. 80	875

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

			Last half-yearly guar.		
G.I.P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,400
B. & C. I. R. New Shares	...	£ 18	...	do.	41

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	22-4
China Leaf	»	22-4 nom.
Bar Gold, New	»	21-10 =
Do. Old	»	21-13 =
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	»	22-3
English Sovereigns	»	14-1
Do. Dragons	»	14
Bar Silver 17 Bottermore	»	107-10
Bar Silver 17½ Do.	»	107-12
Sycee Silver	»	109

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

AUGUST 28.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams for Antofa, Susta, Iquique, and remaining offices in Chili may be in preconcerted language, but are sent at sender's risk.

Land lines Valparaiso to Serena still interrupted.

Telegrams for Guatemala only will be received at sender's risk.

Mauritius mail closes Zanzibar, 6 p.m., Saturday, 29th.

Mauritius mail closes Colombo, 4 p.m., 29th.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 28th August, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	27	7	15 p.m.	5	47
Teheran	28	1	7 p.m.	5	33
Direct	28	2	20 p.m.	5	20

Time occupied in the ...

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket, Y. M. C. A. *vs.* Ralli Brothers Cricket Club.

Funeral Grand Lodge in memory of Sir Henry Morland, 5-30 p.m. precisely

Half-yearly General Meeting, Byculla Club, 8 p.m.

Music at the Skating Rink, 8-30 p.m.

Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., 4-30 to 7 p.m., and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

The Gun Club will meet at Love Grove, Worli, 4-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Purulia (s), from Basreh ; and Lombardy (s), from Hongkong.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Kaiser-i-Hind (s), for London, &c. ; and Surat (s), for China, &c.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.—The Bishop of Bombay will preach in the Cathedral to-morrow evening.

FOOTBALL.—A game of football, Rangers *vs.* Rovers, will be played at 5-15 p.m. to-day on the Cooperage under Association Rules. Players are requested to be punctual.

A LECTURE.—A lecture on Brahmacharia (the first stage of human life) will be delivered by Pandit Krishnaram Ichharamjee at the premises of the Arya Sangit Samaj, Fort, Modykhana, at 8-30 a.m.

THE VAIDYA MANDAL.—A public meeting of the Mandal will be held to-morrow in Vaidya Prabhuram above Jivanram Aushadhalaya. Vaidya Prabhuram Jivanram will lecture on "Surgery" as treated in the Arya Vaidyak.

A THEOSOPHICAL LECTURE.—By special request the first part of the paper on "Life, its meaning, and its lessons" will be re-read and discussed at the rooms of the Society, Church-gate Street, to-morrow, at 5-30 p.m.

CRICKET.—The annual match between the Ahmednagar Gymkhana and the Baronet Cricket Club will take place at Nagar on the 3rd and 4th September. The Baronet Club will be captained by Mr. N. P. Panthaki.

COLLAPSE OF A WALL.—Whilst the erection of some out-buildings was being proceeded with yesterday afternoon above the offices of the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, a portion of a wall collapsed, injuring a bricklayer. Some excitement was created by a rumour that a man and a woman were missing ; but the report proved false.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—On Thursday, whilst the dog-cart belonging to Dr. Childe was standing on the Esplanade, the horse attached to it suddenly took fright at something and bolted, throwing the syce off the coach-box. The animal then dashed against a lamp-post on the same road and fell down, when it was secured. Fortunately the syce escaped with slight injuries, but the dog-cart and the harness were damaged.

MUSIC AT THE SKATING RINK.—The following selection will be played, commencing at 8-30 p.m. :—

March	Installation	C. H. Fredriks	
Valse	L'Adieu	Lamothe.	
Polka	Regimental	Wismunski.	
Mazurka	La Duse	W Blogu.	
Valse	Novelty	Kuhner.	
Schottische	Beaconsfield	P. Bouillon.	
Polka	Bon Bouche	Bucalossi.	
Galop	Skating Rink	E. Cohen.	

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Hiscocks charged Dowlat Kalidas, a reputed thief, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with stealing a lock, valued at 8 annas, from the shop of Rahman Mahomed, a dealer in piece-goods at Parel road. The accused pleaded not guilty, but admitted four previous convictions. His Worship convicted the accused on the evidence, and sentenced him to undergo one year's imprisonment with hard labour.

OBNOXIOUS STORAGE OF GRAIN.—Mr. Sanders Slater, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday convicted Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed for non-compliance with his undertaking with the Municipality for the removal, obnoxious of grain belonging to him, stored in warehouses in Baroda street, within the specified time, and inflicted a penalty of Rs. 25. Mr. Gilbert, solicitor, appeared for the defence, and tendered evidence to show that the premises are not liable to be a nuisance, since the grain had been sanctioned, but had not been removed by the purchasers. His Worship pointed out the negligence of the accused, who had been allowed three opportunities for its removal, but had failed to comply.

SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—Last night a serious accident happened at the Victoria Terminus. A railway police sepoy named Syed Hoosein Syed Ameer, who came to Bombay yesterday from Dharwar by the Poona passenger train with treasure under his charge, was run over by the train and seriously injured, both his feet being crushed. It is not yet known how the man came to be run over by the train, but it is surmised that he may have missed his footing while alighting from the carriage and got under the train. The unfortunate man was picked up unconscious, and taken to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, where his injuries were dressed by Dr. Easdon. The man is lying in the hospital in a critical condition, and there is little hope of his recovery.

THEFT IN A TEMPLE.—At the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Nolan charged Goviad Sowlat Singh Sadoo, a mendicant from Benares, with the theft of a gold anklet, valued at Rs. 5. Mohunchund Nana appeared as complainant, and deposed to the prisoner pulling the ornament away from his child, who happened to be with her mother in the Mombadevie Temple, where certain ceremonies were being held in celebration of the Gokal Ashtami festival. The mother of the child raised an alarm, which brought a ramosee to her assistance, and the accused was handed over to the police. After corroborative evidence had been given by other witnesses, the accused was sentenced to undergo three months' hard labour.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—"The Ancient Mariner" is announced to be performed by the Bombay Philharmonic Society in the Town Hall on Tuesday evening. Not only has the piece been sung by the Society before, but they have had it in rehearsal for a considerable time, so that a good concert may be expected. Miss N. Tudball, a young lady who has come rapidly to the front of late, will be entrusted with the soprano solos, Miss Carpenter will be the contralto soloist, and the others will be Mr. Chisholm, tenor ; Mr. Basil Scott, baritone ; and Mr. A. F. Harrington, bass. Additional attractiveness will be lent to the rendering of "The Ancient Mariner" on this occasion by the accompaniment being played by a small orchestra, as will be seen from an advertisement in another column.

DISTURBING A RELIGIOUS GATHERING.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Wilson charged Raghu Vittoo, a mill-hand, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with causing a disturbance at a religious gathering at Mahim on the 27th instant. Thovattu Dhondu appeared as the complainant, and stated that on the night of the day in question he was reciting verses from the religious book of Ramayan before an assembly, when the accused, who was under the influence of liquor, came and, after abusing him, snatched the book from him and tore it to pieces. The police then came and arrested the accused. On being questioned by his worship, the accused pleaded that he was drunk at the time, and he had no knowledge of what he was doing. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 30.

ALLEGED ILLEGAL IMPORTATION OF BHANG.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, the case in which Mr. Rustomjee Pestonjee, Abkari inspector, charged Mahomed Ismael with importing into Bombay a bag of *bhang*, came on for hearing before Mr. C.W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Frere, Acting Public Prosecutor, who appeared for the prosecution, informed his worship that the proceedings in this case were adopted in consequence of the accused's own admission before the inspector, whom the accused had told that the bag contained an intoxicating drug. The stuff had been imported clandestinely, concealed in a cargo of cummin seed, and no mention whatever about it appeared in the shipping bill. The stuff had been sent to the Chemical Analyser for examination, but his opinion was such as to deter him from prosecuting the charge. He therefore asked his worship to allow him to withdraw the case. The Magistrate accordingly discharged the accused, and ordered the bag of stuff to be returned to him.

THE HIGHWAY ROBBERY AT LOVE LANE.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Hiscocks brought up on remand and charged Ramjee Hemba, Vitoo Dewjee, Tookaram Laximun and four others, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with having on the 1st instant robbed Urjoon Kooshaba, a dock labour, living at Bellasis road, of Rs. 64 in cash and two gold earrings, valued at Rs. 46. It will be remembered that on the night of the 1st instant, whilst the complainant was asleep in Sulleman Dawood's stables at Bellasis road, the first accused, Vitoo, roused him up and asked him to accompany him to his stables at Love Lane. There he met the other six accused, who assaulted him severely with their sticks and robbed him of the abovenamed property. The complainant reported the matter to the police, who on enquiry arrested the accused and recovered the property from them. His Worship, after hearing the evidence, framed charges against the second and third accused, and committed them to take their trial at the next criminal sessions. The remainder were discharged in the absence of evidence to sustain the charge laid against them.

"FRIVOLITY" AT THE GAIETY.—Mr. W. Frear, who bears the name of being one of the most gifted and most amusing mimics and monologue artistes on the stage, and is now on a tour through India, has reached Bombay, and proposes giving his entertainment, which he calls "Frivolity," at the Gaiety Theatre on the evenings of Wednesday and Saturday next. Though he is a stranger to Bombay, Mr. Frear comes with excellent testimonials. Everywhere he has gone, both in Africa and in this country, he has made himself popular, and stamped his as the "best entertainment of its kind ever seen" in that particular town, to quote from the local papers. From the programmes he propose to submit, it would appear he and his company give a minstrel entertainment, after which Mr. Frear introduces, by his mimicry, reminiscences of people he has met.

THE PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.

AT a sitting of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court on Tuesday last, the Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood delivered judgment on the question of the Court's jurisdiction which was raised in the suit for divorce filed by Dorabjee Rustomjee Madan against his wife Jerbai. Mr. F. R. Vicajee, instructed by Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim and Kolah, appeared for the petitioner. There was no appearance for the respondent. The Delegates were present.

Mr. Vicajee for the petitioner contended that the Court at Bombay has a two-fold jurisdiction—(1) a local or ordinary, and (2) a personal or special, jurisdiction. The former is the same as that of the High Court on its Original Side under section 15 of the Parsee Divorce Act, and is limited to the presidency town of Bombay. The latter is the same as that of the District Court of Khandesh (section 19), wherein Bhusawal is situate, where the parties last cohabited, and where also the adultery was committed. The suit was filed on 23rd April, 1891, and the defendant came down to live in Bombay several months before January last, when she instituted maintenance proceedings against the plaintiff in the Magistrate's Court in Bombay. She is described in the title of the plaint and her own written statement as residing here. Hence, under section 26, this Court has jurisdiction. Secondly, apart from the fact of her personal residence, her residence in law is also within the jurisdiction, as her legal residence, which is a consequence of the marriage tie between the parties, is the same as the residence of her husband. She is bound in law to reside during coverture with him, and his residence is her proper legal home (Yelverton *vs.* Yelverton, 1 S. and T. 574). If "residence" be, for matrimonial purposes, taken in the widest possible sense of "domicile," her domicile is also Bombay (Niboyet *vs.* Niboyet, L. R. 4 P. D. 1), as the husband was born here, and for most part of his life, and particularly at the day of his suit, lived in Bombay. Thirdly, section 40 of the Act incorporates the provisions of the C. P. Code into itself, so far as they are applicable ; and section 17 of that Code gives jurisdiction to a Court governed by it within whose jurisdiction the cause of action has arisen. Here the adultery took place in Bhusawal. Though Akola is beyond British India, it does not take away the Court's jurisdiction for purposes of divorce, but it simply affects the forms and ceremonials of the marriage, which are the same in this case in the Berars Assigned Districts as in British India (Westlake on *Private International Law*, sections 43 and 44 ; Storey's *Conflict of Laws*, sections 229 and 230A). The Act in defining marriage in section 2, or in prescribing the essentials of it in section 3, or again in providing relief for adultery in section 30, does not limit marriages to British India as the Indian Divorce Act (IV of 1869) does to Indian marriages only. Section 53A of the Act requires, as it were by inference, that the legal conditions of marriage between Parsees, if celebrated beyond British India, should be the same as within it, for purposes of divorce to be decreed by Courts in British India. For all these reasons the Court had jurisdiction.

In pronouncing judgment his Lordship said :—In this case the plaintiff sues that his marriages may be dissolved and a divorce granted on the ground of his wife's adultery. The Delegates have found that the requirements of section 3 of the Parsee Marriage and Divorce Act of 1865 were complied with when the parties were married, so that the marriage would be a valid marriage under the Act if it had been celebrated in British India. Six of the Delegates have also found that, since the celebration of the marriage, the defendant has been guilty of the alleged adultery ; and this being the decision of the majority of the Delegates is conclusive under section 41 of the Act. It has also been found that the offence has been condoned, that the parties are not colluding together, and that the plaintiff has not connived at or been accessory to the offence. Eight of the Delegates also hold that there has been no unnecessary or improper delay in bringing the suit. It appears from the evidence that the parties were married at Akola in the Berars. As the Berars are not vested in Her Majesty by the Statute 21 and 22 Vic., ch. 106, they are not included in "British India" as defined in the Parsee Marriage and Divorce Act ; and the question arises with reference to section 53 of that Act, which declares that it "shall extend to the whole of British India," whether this Court has jurisdiction to dissolve the marriage of the parties. I am of opinion that the jurisdiction of the Court is not barred merely by the circumstance that the parties were married at Akola. The Act is certainly not in force at Akola ; but section 26 of the Act permits a Parsee husband or wife to bring a suit in the Court established under the Act within the limits of whose jurisdiction the defendant resides at the time of the institution of the suit. Section 30 provides for suits for the dissolution of a marriage ; and the word "marriage" is defined in section 2 as meaning a marriage between Parsees whether contracted before or after the commencement" of the Act. The provisions of section 30 do not, therefore, apply only to marriages celebrated in accordance with the requirements of section 3. That section applies to marriages whensoever celebrated. It applies also, in my opinion, to valid marriages wheresoever celebrated, if it had been the intention of the Legislature to give relief to Parsee husbands and wives, in proper cases, only if they had been married in British India, that intention would have been clearly expressed. In the Indian Divorce Act of 1869 the Courts established thereunder have their jurisdiction in respect of marriages expressly limited. Those Courts can make no decree of dissolution of marriage unless the marriage has been solemnised in India, or unless the matrimonial offence complained of has been committed in India, or unless the husband has, since the solemnization of the marriage, exchanged his profession of Christianity for the profession of some other religion. No such limitation of the jurisdiction of this Court is to be found in Act XV of 1865. As, in the present case, both the parties were domiciled within the territorial jurisdiction of this Court at the time of the marriage, and are still so domiciled, and as the adultery, of which the defendant has been found guilty, was also committed within the jurisdiction, I have no doubt that the Court has jurisdiction (*cf.* Niboyet *vs.* Niboyet, L. R. 3, Prob. Div. 52 and 4, ib. 1). The question remains whether the marriage of the parties is valid. The plaintiff asks in his plaint, as an alternative prayer, that his marriage be declared invalid on the ground that it was celebrated without the previous consent of his mother ; but during the hearing this claim was properly abandoned, for the Court has no jurisdiction to make such a declaration. It must, however, consider the question of the validity of the marriage incidentally to the question whether a decree can be made for its dissolution, for if the marriage was not valid, it was no marriage at all and cannot be dissolved. The question must be considered with reference to the *lex loci contractus* (see Storey on the *Conflict of Laws*, ch. 5). No evidence has been adduced to show what law or rule or usage is observed by Parsees in respect of marriages in places in India where Act XV of 1865 is not in force. From information, for which I am indebted to the Judicial Commissioner in the Berars, it would appear that there is no express rule or law in force in that territory similar to section 3 of the Act. The Delegates believe, however, that the requirements of section 3 are generally complied with now by Parsees everywhere in India. But there is no law in the Berars on the subject, the question of the validity of the marriage of the parties might properly be determined with reference to the law of their domicile (see Storey, section 118). I think I may safely assume that either there is no established rule or usage, or else that, if there is any rule or usage as to the requisites of a valid marriage between Parsees in the Berars, it is in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of the Act, or at all events is not more stringent in its requirements. As the Delegates have found that the requirements of section 3 were complied with when the parties were married, I must hold that the marriage was a valid marriage capable of being dissolved. In accordance with the decision of the Delegates on the merits of the case, I make a decree nisi for the dissolution of the marriage of the parties and for their divorce if no cause be shown to the contrary within three months from this date. The plaintiff to pay the costs of this suit.

HIGH COURT,—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF COURT.

RUGHUNATH RAMCHANDRA *vs.* VEERJEE ROWJEE.

THIS was an application made by the plaintiff for an order to commit the defendant to jail for contempt of Court in connection with a consent decree passed on the 24th April 1890. His Lordship, in delivering judgment in the matter, said : The deed is said to have been contravened in four particulars—(1) that the compound wall to the east of the defendant's *chowk* or open courtyard has been built higher than the seven feet shown above the road level allowed by the decree ; (2) that the eastern limit of the open connection gallery leading from the defendant's house to his privies are only 19 feet 3 inches from the western wall of the plaintiff's house and not 19 feet 9 inches as provided in the decree ; (3) that these galleries have been made more than 5 feet wide, whereas the decree provides that they shall not be more than three feet wide ; and (4) that the *chowk* has not been left open to the sky as directed by the decree, inasmuch as the eaves of the roofs of the galleries of the defendant's house and privies, respectively, and of the connecting galleries project over it. The motion has been fully argued and I proceed to give my decision upon it. (1) There is conflicting evidence as to the height of the compound wall above the road level, arising from different points, no doubt, in the road from its rise to its fall. As I see no reason for supposing that the point adopted by one engineer is more correct than the point adopted by the other, I am unable to say that the decree in this respect has been disobeyed. Before referring to the other points, I may say that I am satisfied that the defendant has not wilfully acted in violation of the decree. He was ill himself and gave charge to a competent engineer to carry out the buildings were corrected in accordance with its terms. The errors of the engineer seem to have arisen from his working from the plan annexed to the lease rather than from the terms of the decree itself. (2) The 9 feet 9 inch in the plan is divided into two portions—15 feet from the eastern face of the gallery to the eastern face of the compound wall, and 4 feet 9 inches from the latter places to the western walls of the plaintiff's house. That is certainly the impression which the plan conveys to my mind, and in that sense Mr. Nagarker, the defendant's engineer understood it. It was prepared by the plaintiff's engineer, and he says that that was not what was intended by it. It may be so, but I do not myself understand how it can be understood in any other way. The measurement upon the plan 4 feet 9 inches which, as I understand it, is that of the plaintiff's intervening gully, is incorrect. The defendant erected the galleries so as to leave 15 feet from their eastern face to the eastern face of the compound wall, assuming that this would make them 19 feet 9 inches from the defendant's western wall, but as the 4 feet 9 inches is more by six inches than the actual measurement of the gully space, it left them 19 feet 3 inches from the defendant's western wall, and the actual terms of the decree have thus been disobeyed. As however the error was brought about by misleading measurements in the plaintiff's plan as to the width of the plaintiff's gully, and as I have a discretion in an application of this sort vested in me (*Ashworth vs. Outram*, 5 Ch. Div., p. 943) I shall make no order in this part of the motion. (3) The excuse given for the making of the connecting galleries more than three feet wide is insufficient. No question arises upon this decree of the right of the defendant to build on the land to the west of the connecting gallery. Such right may or may not exist, but the decree is clear in its terms that the galleries are not to be more than three feet wide. (4) The last point is one of some difficulty. Upon the actual construction of the decree as it stands, I am convinced by the arguments of Mr. Jardine that the overhanging eaves of the galleries are in violation of its direction to keep the *chowk* open to the sky. The plan is only incorporated with the decree for a limited purpose, and cannot control or cut down the express words of the decree itself. I am however also convinced that the defendant in consenting to the decree did not understand that he was to construct roofs of the galleries without any overhanging eaves at all, and that in so far as the consent decree deprives him of the right to make eaves to his roofs, it goes beyond his intended consent, and that there is to that extent a mistake in the decree so far as the defendant is concerned. I can hardly credit the assertion made in the fifth paragraph of his plaint of the application of the time, that his attorney wilfully left the defendant under a misapprehension in this respect so far as the gallery was concerned. The paragraph really amounts to that, but I refuse to believe it of any attorney of this Court. The plan annexed to the decree shows that eaves to the north and south galleries were contemplated, and though the plaintiff may have thought that the provisions of the decree prohibited (as they do) their erection they did not bring that to the defendant's mind. A gallery without projecting eaves to its roof is certainly rare in this city. The rain from it would pour down the uprights and wood work in the absence of a gutter of very peculiar construction. The question is whether I can on this application pay any regard to the defendant's mistake, or whether I must grant to the plaintiff his pound of flesh. It was to consider this point that I reserved my judgment. There is an authority so nearly in point that I consider that I am justified in acting on it. In the case of *Mullins vs. Howell*, (11 Ch. Div., p. 376) there was a dispute about the height of an archway which the plaintiff was entitled to use, and the defendant undertook by lowering the roadway to leave it 16 feet high and 16 feet wide, making no provision for some ancient buttresses which in some places narrowed the archway. The action was settled in those terms, but the rules embodying the defendant's undertaking included the removal of the buttresses. The Court was satisfied that the defendant never contemplated removing them. The plaintiff applied to commit the defendant for contempt for not removing the buttresses. The Court thought that there was an agreement as well as

MYOPIA.

NEAR-SIGHTED OR SHORT-SIGHTED Persons readily appreciate the advantage of wearing Glasses which give them clear Vision for distant objects that would be shadowy or invisible to their unassisted Eyes; but the Vision of the Myopic Eye is generally abnormally acute for minute objects when brought sufficiently close to them, so that the same Persons are less ready to recognize the necessity of correcting the refraction for near objects too.

This necessity does not indeed arise in low degrees of Myopia, but when minute objects, such as small types, cannot be distinctly seen in a good light at the distance of a foot, Glasses are imperatively required for reading, in order to remove the causes that must otherwise operate to increase the defect.

It seldom happens, however, that the same Glasses are useful for correcting both distant and near Vision, and of the two the necessity for correcting the distant Vision is the more urgent, or it may rather be said that one is essentially necessary and the other convenient and desirable.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN ARY GULLY, NEAR GOLE PITHA, ON FALKLAND ROAD.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 29th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Action, on the premises, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Amratlal, widow of Bhunsidas Haridas Jairam, and by order of the mortgagee, Buchoobai, daughter of Hormusjee Pallonjee Machhee, and wife of Jahangirjee Cawasjee Mithoojee, and by virtue of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 1st day of October, 1888, the following landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazundaree land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate on the eastern side of Duncan Road, near Falkland Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 73-9 square yards, formerly assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under No. 163, and now under D Ward No. 2275, and Street No. 4, and bounded on the east by the public drain, on the west by the Duncan Road, on the north by the house of Borah Soolemaan Khanandan., and on the south by the house of Nanabhoy Dadajee.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF BURNT COTTON.

On TUESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2 p.m. Messrs. MENNESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station, Waree Bunder—
19 bales full-pressed cotton (burnt).

AUCTION SALE OF WOOLLENS.

On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 1st and 2nd September, at 2 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell, at their Auction Rooms, by Public Auction, a consignment of 3 cases woollen, consisting of black and blue worsted coating, striped and checked tweed, various kinds of meltons, black and coloured trouserings, broad cloth, pilot naps, &c., &c.

Each piece measures only 10 to 15 yards, and will be sold singly to suit all buyers.

The above include a great variety of cloths suitable for gent's coats and pants.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE ELPHINSTONE ESTATE.

On TUESDAY, the 15th of September, 1891, at 4 p.m., Messrs MENESSE and Co. will, on the premises, sell by Public Auction on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Canjee Malloo, and by order of the mortgagee in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage deed, dated the 14th March, 1887, the following landed property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of Port Trust land or ground, together with dwelling houses standing thereon, situate on the east of the Olive Road, Elphinstone Estate, admeasuring about 180-7-9 square yards, assessed by the collector of assessment under old No. 32, and now street No. 7 and 13, and B Ward No. A 1870, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3183, and bounded on the north by the property of Nuthoo Maneck, on the south and the east by the Port Trust land, and on the West by public passage. The said property is now in the occupation of the mortgagor's tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DHOBITALAO, NEAR ADAMJEE PEERBHAI'S MARKET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th September, 1891, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Pilaji Ambaji Mohokal, and by order of the mortgagee, Bai Cooverbai, the following Landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement, shops, and dwelling-houses, built and standing thereon, lying and being at Lohar Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 155 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under C. Ward No. 2770, street No. 355-97-339, and bounded on the east by the property of Byramjee Bomonjee, on the west by the property of Cursetjee Dadabhoy, on the north by a public passage and on the south by the said Lohar Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Thakurdas, Dharamsi and Cama, Solicitors, at their office, No. 53, Bampart Row, or to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, August 29, 1891.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE CHIPON ROAD.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 29th inst. at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell, by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Rahimtulla, widow and administratrix of the estate of the late Khoja Dhanjee Jairaj, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Khoja Abdurtukia Rahimtola, and his assignees, Khoja Rahimtoola Jathia and Goolam Hoosein Parpia, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 18th day of July, 1887, and in the indenture of further charge, dated respectively the 12th day of May, 1888, and 1st day of August, 1889, the undermentioned landed property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, part whereof is leasehold and another part Government Foras land, together with the messuages, tenements, and dwelling houses standing thereon, situate at Ripon Road, near Byculla, in the city of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 351 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, whereof 243 square yards or thereabouts are leasehold, and 716 6-9 square yards or thereabouts are Foras land, which said leasehold land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1220-3, survey No. 1-3539, and which said Foras land is registered in the books of the said Collector under old Nos. 135-31, New No 1-1365, old survey Nos. 284-279 and New survey Nos. 34-0, to 42-3554, and which said tenements and dwelling-houses are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under E. Ward Nos. 3377 (6) and 3377 (28) Street Nos. 61 E. E. and 61 A. and the whole of which said piece of land is bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the east in part by Ripon Road aforesaid, and in part by the vacant land sold by the Bombay Municipality to Mahomedally Moola Vullij, on or towards the west in part by the property of Ebrahimji Lallabhoy, in part by the property of Sayad Darjee and in part by the property of Mariamboo, on or towards the north in part by a public passage, in part formerly by the vacant land or ground of Thakkar Punjia Jivraj and now by the vacant land belonging to Ashabai, woman, and partly by the said property of the said Mohamedally Moola Vullijee, and on or towards the south in part by the said property of the said Mohamedally Moola Vullijee, in part by the property of Hussonally Sullemanji, and in part by the property of Rahimtoola Moolji.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, August 29, 1891.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES, OILS IN DRUMS, EMPTY CASKS, COIR AND COTTON ROPES, PUNKAHS, SHEDS, GANTLINGS, IRON, PERSIAN WHEEL, &c.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., the receiver appointed in Suit Nos. 85 and 86 of 1886, Suleman Lucka vs. Vullibhoy Lucka and others, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd September, 1891, at 4 p.m., at Vullibhoy Lukhmidhoy's yard, Nos. 2 Bunder, Hospital Lane, Mazagon, consisting a quantity of empty hogsheads (casks), drums of oils, hoop iron, hoops, iron weights, bamboo ladders, coir and cotton ropes, and strings, Persian wheel (iron); pakhals, doles, mussaks, buckets, gunny pahals, boards, planks, joists, wood, bamboos, screws (bolts), screws, punkah knobs, iron roll pieces, hooks, broken treasury, buckles, old tables, conch, chairs, wood, powrus, shafts, old hoss leather, leather lace, chaps, stools, old trollies, parts of old punkah, empty hogsheads, scrap iron, sieves, broken grain mills and chip pumps, old coir, soot, iron water pipes, &c., &c.

Also materials of corrugated iron shed and country tiled sheds, wooden chowky, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, August 29, 1891.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Kohinur, 1,935 tons, Captain W R Wright, will sail to-day for Coast and Calcutta, with general cargo.

The P and O Co's s. s. Nizam, 1,615 tons, Captain Geo. L Langbourne, will sail to-day for Hongkong via Singapore, with a general cargo.

THE P and O Co's s s Lombardy, 1,570 tons, Captain Francis Cole, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong via Singapore and Penang, with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain W T Fairweather, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 50 deck passengers.

THE Hall Line s s Kirby Hall, 1,759 tons, Captain R W Phillips, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Liverpool (31 July), with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE B I S N Co's s. s. Parulia, 993 tons, Captain T E Gillett, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 244 chests of opium and the following passengers:—Major Shone, Mr and Mrs Cunliffe, Mr W Bedford, Mr R W Patrick, Mr and Mrs Curry and party, Miss Alice Noonan, Mr A Shea, and 66 deck.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Surat, 1,676 tons, Captain R Sleeman, sailed yesterday for China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Sidney—Mr C Chambers, Surg-Major Barthalomeuz and Lieut W J McElhiming. For Melbourne—Reverend J N Macdonald and Mr Fraser. For Colombo—Mrs Liebschwager and infant, and Mr C T Lockstone.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Calder	400	Lovett..	D	B & P S N Co
„ La Soyne	1151	Schmitz	F	Maritime Co
I G S Magdala	..	.....	G	Indian Marine
„ Kt. Companion	2512	Durant	K	K Nixon & Co
S.S. Kaveri	..	Nacoda	M	Shepherd & Co

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h 8m 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

	No.	
S.S. Clyde	2198	Parfitt P & O S N Co
„ Britannia	1921	Brown 2 W & A Graham & Co
„ Nizam	1625	Langbourne.. 3 P & O S N Co
„ D. Baldock	3044	Crucian 4 F Bozoni
„ Imaum	2705	Poland 6 E Bates & Co.
„ Poseidon	2310	Limesich 7 A-H Lloyd's S N Co
„ Kirby Hall	1759	Phillips 13 E Bates & Co.

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

P. T. Dredger Toredo ..... 334 .... Bombay Port Trust.
P. T. Hopper B. Curlew ..... 350 .... Bombay Port Trust.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	Parulia (s)	Gillett	Busreh, Aug 14.
	Lombardy (s)	Cole	Hongkong.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Kaiser-i-Hind (s)	Atkinson	London, &c.
	Surat (s)	Sleeman	China, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Nizam, Langbourne, for China, &c.
„ King Arthur, Fairweather, for Persian Gulf.
„ Kohinur, Wright, for Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Kirby Hall, for Liverpool.
„ Arabia, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.
„ Calder, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.
„ Khandalla, for Coast and Calcutta.
Barque Kopha, for Port Natal.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
21	Huzara s	Stebbing	Bombay, Aug 1.
	Kola s	Faussot	Rangoon, Aug 17.
	Dunera s	Smith	London, July 18.
	Torpichore ship	Koppier	Hamburg, May 13.

KURRACHEE.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
14	Discovery s	Woodall	Port Said.
15	Braunfels s	Taree	Hamburg, Antwerp & Bremen via Bombay.
	Baghdad s	Whitehead	Bombay.
	Assyria s	Nailor	Persian Gulf.
18	Methly Hall s	Wilcox	Perim.
19	Kapurthala s	Rothwell	Bombay.
	Zampa s	Chisholm	Aden.
20	Calidonia s	Griffiths	Port Said.
21	Roma s	Marrifield	Middlesbro.
22	Kilwa s	Major	Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.			
14	Mary Boyts s	Rice	Hull.
15	Ormuzby s	Topp	Rotterdam.
	Rangoon s	Tice	Bombay.
17	Roma s	Tailor	Antwerp.
18	Benwick s	Jones	Antwerp.
	Netherby Hall s	Owens	Liverpool.
	Terra s	Peterson	Port Said for orders.
	Cassius s	Rix	Port Said for orders.
19	Assyria s	Nailor	Bombay.
20	Inch Dune s	Stuart	Dunkirk.
21	Discovery s	Woodall	Port Said for orders.
22	Kapurthala s	Rothwell	Bombay.
22	Zampa s	Chisholm	Hull.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Steamers Asparia, Veale, Ralli Brothers, for Dunkirk.
„ Braunfels, Taree, Donald, Graham and Co., for Hamburg.
„ Methly Hall, Wilcox, Sir Charles Forbes and Co., for Liverpool.
„ Caledonia, Griffiths, Ralli Brothers, for Port Said for orders.
„ Romola, Marrifield, Ralli Brothers, not known.
„ Kilwa, Major, McIver Mackenzie and Co., for Persian Gulf.
„ H. M. Pollock, Clark, McIver Mackenzie and Co., for Marseilles.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 28.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—5 cases anniline dye, S A S Dawood; 40 casks China clay, C Tarachund; 51 casks flooring tiles, Warden and Co; 30 boxes bar soap, E Allibuoy; 20 Barrels lubricating oil and 5 barrels tallow, Nusserwanjee Coovverjee; 4,289 plates hard spelter, B Poonja; 103 casks chemicals, E D Sassoon and Co; 7 cases plate glass, S Essajee; 10 casks spindle oil, M Girdhurdas; 5 cases soap, B Mahomedally.

FROM LONDON.

Renown s—12 cases chemicals, A E Moonshee; 11 cases varnish, E Keekabhoy; 20 packages envelopes and paper, H Abdoolally.

Clyde s—13 cases books, Radhabal Atmaram Sagoon; 12 packages photo materials, Madhowrao and Babajee; 936 packages provisions, &c., Treacher and Co; 15 cases stationery, &c., Thacker and Co; 5 cases books, Bombay Circulating Library.

FROM ANTWERP.

Braunfels s—18 cases anniline dye, E Spinner and Co.

FROM GENOA.

R Rubattino s—10 packages quinine, M Amersey and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Poseidon s—339 packages writing and printing papers, and 30 bottles quick-silver, S A S Dawood; 3 cases pencils, Eruthanna and Co; 2 cases pianofortes, Marks and Co; 3 cases musical instruments, B X Furtado and Brother; 4 cases slate pencils, A Mahomed Ally; 8 cases glass beads, and 19 bales printing paper, Volkart Brothers; 14 cases writing paper, Ritchie Stewart and Co; 31 bales pot paper, H Jowabhoy; 10 bales printing paper Manockjee Bajonjee; 83 packages writing paper and printing paper, A Essoofbhoy; 4 cases playing cards, A Thavurbhoy; 9 cases enamelled ware, Peroo Mahomed; 76 packages paper, A H Mahomedally.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Imaum s—10,000 cwts wheat, Boyts Craig and Co; 715 cwts myrabollams, Scrase Ramjee; 12,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co; 322 cwts wheat, Tod Durant and Co; 6,000 cwts wheat, Ewart Latham and Co; 23,579 cwts jowari and 15,100 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 7,350 cwts wheat, John Fachir; 2,000 cwts groundnuts, Giade and Co; 8,000 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co; 5,340 cwts jowari, A Blascheck and Co; 250 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 312 cwts jowari, S Moloobhoy and Co; 2,000, cwts wheat, Lyon and Co.

Britannia s—90 bales goat hairs and 1 bale wool, W and A Graham and Co; 3 bales wool and 5 bales goat hair, E Gangjee and Co; 1,000 chests jowari, A Blascheck and Co

FOR LONDON.

Clyde s—2,800 cwts mussoor, A Blaschecck and Co; 884 cwts tamarind, 4 cases nutting, and 4 cwts koneras, R Ludha; 11 cwts fishmaws, V Hajee; 134 cwts mother-of-pearl shells and 5 cwts fishmaws, H Sajeen; 342 cwts gum, S Runchordass; 7 cases oatmeal, J Morally and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt Companion s—3,711 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 4 bales hemp, G Abbraie and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Britannia s—1,939 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,001 cwts castorseed, A Allimahomed and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Poseidon s—225 cwts myrabollams, W Gurtler.

FOR VENICE.

Poseidon s—4,002 cwts castorseed, Boyts Craig and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nizam s—3 chests opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 44 chests opium, Jokhiram Joosaz; 3 chests opium, R Buldeodas.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nizam s—29 chests opium, and 8 bales country grey T cloths David Sassoon and Co; 156 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 30 bales twist, L Chuttoo; 4 chests opium and 60 bales twist, C Bamonjee and Co; 95 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Fultala s—209 bales cotton, R Luchimondas.

CALENDAR.—AUGUST & SEPT. 1891.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon	Sept.	3rd, 1h.	7·3m, p.m.
First Quarter	„	11th, 3h.	58·1m, p.m.
Full Moon	„	18th, 9h.	55·1m, a.m.
Last Quarter	„	25th, 3h.	58·5m, a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun-rise.	Sun-set.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 29	Cricket: Y. M. C. A. vs Ralli Brothers C. C.	5 44	6 17	8 22m 7 33 a	2 06m 8 26 a
	Half-yearly General Meeting, Byculla Club, 6 p.m.				
	Funeral Grand Lodge in Memory of Sir Henry Morland, 5-30 p.m.				
Sun. 30	11th Sunday after Trinity.	5 45	6 16	9 21m 8 58 a	2 10m 3 32 a
	English Mail expected per s. s. Assam.				
Mon. 31	Cricket: Poona vs Bombay Parsee at Poona.	5 45	6 15	10 6m 9 55 a	3 8m 4 19 a
	Broach City Press Co., Meeting, 2 p.m.				
	Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.				
Sept. Tues. 1	Cricket: Poona vs Bombay Parsee	5 45	6 15	10 42m 10 38 a	3 53m 5 24 a
	Bombay Philharmonic Society, "The Ancient Mariner," Town Hall, 8-15 p.m.				
Wds. 2	Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.	5 45	6 14	11 14m 11 16 a	4 33m 5 19 a
Thurs. 3	Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.	5 45	6 13	11 43m 11 49 a	5 6m 6 44 a
Fri. 4	Departure of the English Mail per s. s. Assam.	5 46	6 12	0 10 a	5 36m 6 6 a

* Left Aden on Tuesday at 1 a.m.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, AUG. 28.

CONSOLS remained at 95⅞ in London yesterday; and Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered at 107½. Bar Silver was still unchanged in value at 45d. per oz.; but Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. lower in each denomination at £77½ for Fours and £76½ for 4½ per cents.; while in New York the metal was ⅛ cent. higher, at 98⅝ cents. Exchange having declined ¼ cent. to 4·85½ dollars. The Exchange Banks in London reduced their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight by 1-16d. yesterday, making it stand at 1s. 5 1-16d. The weekly shipments of Specie to India consisted of the large amount of £200,000 in Silver, and £30,000 in Gold, all for this port. Paris quotations come unaltered at 95¼ for Rentes; and fcs. 25·28 for Exchange on London.

The weekly Returns of the Bank of England show the Reserve on Wednesday evening to have increased by one per cent., making it stand at 46 per cent. of the Liabilities. The Bank minimum rate remained at 2½ per cent.; but in the market rates of discount there was an advance of ⅛ per cent. on short London Bills, and of ¼ on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, at 1½ and 3 per cent., respectively. About £275,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday.

The Wheat Market was firmer, and an advance of ½d. per cental on Wednesday's rates for No. 1 Soft White, and White Delhi in Liverpool was established at 8s. 9½d. and 8s. 5½d. per cental, ex-Quay, respectively. Linseed was easier, but prices come as before, both for spot and arrival Bombay Seed.

A further advance of 1-16d. per lb. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, and Arrivals were higher to the same extent for August to September and October deliveries, 7-64d. for November-December, and 3-32d. for December-January, the nearest deliveries being quoted at 4 35-64d., and the most distant at 4 25-32d., but East Indian Cotton was unchanged in value. The market closed firm, and Arrivals steady, the day's Sales having aggregated 14,000 bales of which 800 were Surats. The day's Imports were 1,000 bales. The Manchester Market was steady.

Cotton in New York was also higher yesterday' the price of ready Mid. Uplands having advanced 1-16 cent. to 8⅛ cents, while September Futures moved up 15 points, say to 8·23 cents. The Receipts of the U. S. Ports were 5,000 bales.

Locally, business in Cotton has been almost a blank to-day, exporters having taken absolutely nothing, and the Mills only 200 bales of Bhownuggur, at Rs. 168; and 50 Bengal, at Rs. 158 per candy, the tone of the market having been quiet, and quotations unchanged, though lacking the test of business.

WHEAT and SEEDS have not been in much request by shippers, and only a moderate business has been done in either market, the tone of the former having been firm, and that of the latter steady.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	515 bales.
Wheat	37,568 cwts.
Linseed	5,487 „
Rapeseed	1,787 „
Poppy seed	965 „
Ground nuts	2,878 „
Castor seed	1,824 „

FREIGHTS are steady, and holders of tonnage are indifferent to business except at fully previous rates. Business has been done to-day for Liverpool for September shipment at 23s. 3d. to 23s. 6d. per ton; for Hull, for October shipment, at 23s. 6d.; and for Marseilles, for November shipment, at 22s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with a quieter feeling, and some Bank Demand was done at 1s. 5½d. and Telegraphic at 1s. 5 32d.; but owing to Private Bills being scarce, rates weakened, and three months' sight Credits were placed at 1s. 5 7-16d. for all September; Bank Demand for next mail being quoted at 1s. 5 7-32d. Closing ready rates were as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 5 7-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 3-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 5-16d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 5 7-16d. to 13-32d.	„
Francs do.	1-83½	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady to-day at a partial decline of 1-16 per cent. in Fours, quotations, which were maintained to the close, having been 107¼ for Money and Monday's Settlement, and 107⅛ for the September account. 106, nominal, is still quoted for the other denomination.

SHARES have been dull on the principal line of Cotton Mill Scrip, and a further decline in prices is shown in a number of cases at our quotations. Otherwise the market has been quiet in tone, and prices generally unchanged. Bank of Bombay shares are Re. 1¼ lower, at 950 per share.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 28.

Hibbert, Col, Bo, A C Gl, on leave, from Poona.
McElhinny, Lt, Bengal, RE, on leave, from Dalhousie.
Macaulay, Lt, Bengal, RE, on leave, from Dalhousie.

AUGUST 27.

Chapman, Capt, Bo, Supdt A Schools, on duty.
Herbert, Surgeon, Bo, I M S, from furlough, from England.
Dobbin, Lt, Bengal, East Surrey Regt, proceeding to England, and to join Army S Corps, from Dum Dum.
Clayton, Vity-Surgeon, Bo, A V D, on leave, from Poona.

AUGUST 28.

Shone, Major, Bengal, R E, on leave, from Rawalpindi.
Oliver, Capt, Bo, 2nd Midd Regt, on leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 27.

Emerson, Surgn-Major, Bengal, I M S, on duty, to Lucknow.

AUGUST 28.

Maconachie, Brig-Surgn, Bo, I M S, on leave, to England.
Bartholomeusz, Surgn-Major, Bo, I M S, on leave, to Australia.
Greene, Lt, Bengal, The Buffs, on duty, to London.
Welman, Capt, Bengal, Wilts Regt, on duty.
Dewar, Capt, Ms, K R Rifles, on transfer, on promotion to Gibraltar.
Bewitt, Capt, Ms, K R Rifles, on transfer, on promotion to Gibraltar.
Dodd, Surgn, Bengal Medical Staff, on leave, to London.
Vernon, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 1st Battn, Rifle Bde, on leave, to England.
Beuhen, Major, Bengal, R A, on leave, to England.
Tomkins, Lt-Col, Bengal, R E, on leave, to England.
Wace, Major, Bo, R A, on leave, to Poona.
McElhinny, Lt, Bengal, R E, on leave, to Australia.
Obbard, Lt, Bengal, 10th B I, on leave, to England.
Dodgson, Lt, Bengal, East Surrey Regt, to join A S C, to Allahabad.
Clayton, Vety-Surgn, A V D, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 29th August, 1891.

1. The Prospectus of the (Central and Local Meetings) Bombay Presidency Rifle Association having been revised, may be seen at Head-quarters, and entries for different matches made.

2. The Colaba Range will be available for practice this day, Saturday the 29th instant, and every alternate Saturday at 3-30 p.m., until further orders.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The squadron will parade at the Town Hall for a March-out to Mahim to-day at 4-30 p.m. Members wishing to do so can join the march at the Riding School. Swords, bandoliers and helmets to be worn.

2. Messrs. G. J. McKenzie and J. R. Bapty having joined, are taken on the strength from this date and posted to "A" and "B" Troops respectively.

By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjt, B. V. R.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 17TH TO 24TH AUGUST 1891).

EXPORTS.

S s Kilwa, (Bombay)—1,023 cwts rapeseed, 4,406 cwts wheat, 928 cwts barley, 59 corges hides, 4,000 lbs tea, 955 cwts cotton unpressed, and 357 cwts wool unpressed.

S s Kapurthala, (Bombay)—217 bales cotton, 376 cwts rapeseed, 2,387 cwts wheat, 29 cwts rice, 73 cwts barley, 1,181 corges skins, 5 corges hides, 100 lbs tea, 481 cwts cotton unpressed, and 33 cwts wool unpressed.

S s Assyria, (Bombay)—338 cwts rapeseed, 2,481 cwts wheat, 31 cwts rice, 27cwts barley, 393 cwts cotton unpressed, and 30 cwts wool unpressed.

S s Tanjore, (Bombay)—200 bales cotton, and 315 cwts cotton, unpressed.

S s Elton, (Liverpool)—1,462 bales wool, and 64,994 cwts wheat.

S s Ornesby, (Rotterdam)—73,440 cwts wheat.

S s Roma, (Antwerp)—23 bales cotton, 73,781 cwts wheat, and 4,061 cwts jowarce.

S s Benwick, (Antwerp)—75 bales cotton, 7,000 cwts rapeseed, and 65,300 cwts wheat.

S s Cassins, (Port Said)—58,134 cwts wheat.

S s Aspatia, (Dunkirk)—10,000 cwts rapeseed, and 63,506 cwts wheat.

IMPORTS.

S s Trifels, (Hamburg and Antwerp)—108 cwts iron bars.

S s Etolia, (Liverpool)—447 pieces prints.

S s Chrysanthemum, (London)—13 pieces prints.

S s Drachenfels (Hamburg and Antwerp via Bombay)—100 cwts, iron bars and 120 cwts steel.

S s Locksley Hall, (Liverpool via Bombay)—249 pieces piecegoods, and 168 pieces prints.

S s Kapurthal, (Bombay)—10 pieces prints.

S s Cuba, (Glasgow)—80 pieces prints.

S s Pemba, (Bombay)—600 pieces grey goods, 1,003 pieces white goos, and 2,400 lbs Turkey red and dyed yarns.

S s Newsman, (London)—75 pieces prints, and 10 cwts iron bars.

S s Nethenby Hall, (Liverpool)—4,390 pieces grey goods, 3,580 piece white goods, 59 cwts iron bars, and 20 tons coals.

S s Inch Dune (Cardiff)—500 tons coals.

S s Karapalla, (Bombay)—1,742 pieces grey goods, 6,317 pieces white goos, and 275 pieces prints.

S s Branenfels (Hamburg &c via Bombay)—1,300 lbs Turkey red and dyd yarns, 6,226 lbs Turkey red and dyed yarns, and 15,223 cwts steel.

S s Bagdad, (Bombay)—27,820 pieces grey goods, 13,887 pieces white goods, 5,295 pieces prints, 15,300 lbs grey yarns, 11,10 lbs Turkey red and dyed yarns, 73 cwts copper, and 26 cwts yellow metal.

S s Karapthala (Bombay)—41,328 pieces grey goods, 17,238 pieces white goods, 3,118 pieces prints, 2,700 lbs grey yarns, 6,770 lbs Turkey red and dyed yarns, and 30 cwts copper.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 29.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice FARRAN.)

For Judgement.

410-91—Little, S Rand N—Gooldie Muthowjee vs Hassum Mia Ahmed and another—M N Suklatwalla.

Suit for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

252-90—Macfarlane, E. and H.—The Advocate-General and others vs Hajee Ahmed bin Mahomed Syed Pathan and others—Conroy and B. Part heard.

3-91—Conroy and B—Bai Lilbai vs Mooraj Hurridas and others—Thakerdas D and C—Part heard. (Testamentary suit.)

579-90—Little, S. F. and N—Bazonjee Nowrojee Bamjee vs Shapoorjee Sheriarjee Madon—Ardeshir H and D.

For further directions on Commissioner's report.

333-89—Tyebjee and D—Mungaldas Tapidas vs Saddanand Ezsobe.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills up to the 24th August 1891:—

Amount to be remitted during 1891-92	£16,000,000
Remitted from 1st April to 23rd Aug. 1891	£7,801,100
Balance to be remitted from 23rd Aug. 1891 to 31st March 1892	£8,198,900

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

WINCKLEY—August 23, at St. Cloud, near Paris, the wife of C R Thorold Winckley, Garrison Chaplain, Fort William, of a son.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

PANDAY—August 28, at Muncherjee Framjee Cama's residence, Parel Road, Framjee Dadabhoy Panday, aged 39. Deeply regretted. Funeral this morning at 8 a.m.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HILEY—August 20, at Lahore, the wife of Geo. Hiley, of a son.

LAWRENCE—August 14, at Welcome Hall, Dharamsala, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Lawrence, of a daughter.

SIMS—August 21, at Begum Serai, the wife of S Gordon Sims, of a son.

SKIPTON—August 22, at Sambalpur, Central Provinces, the wife of H P K Skipton, District Superintendent of Police, of a daughter.

STRETTELL—August 21, at Dalhousie, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel A D Strettell, 5th Punjab Infantry, of a son, prematurely, still-born.

VANES—August 25, at the Wesleyan Mission, Bangalore, the wife of J A Vanes, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

DALY—HAYGARTH—August 1, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev A Kitchen, Denis James Daly, son of the late Mr F D Daly, Simla Bank, to Blanch Isabel, third daughter of Mr C S Haygarth, late Superintendent, Postal Department, N-W P (Retired.)

DEATHS.

MULLENEX—August

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CIVIL WAR IN CHILI.

REPORTED SURRENDER OF THE INSURGENTS.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

The Chilian Legation reports that the insurgent forces at Valparaiso being placed between two fires and unable to re-embark have surrendered to President Balmaceda.

LATER.

Telegrams from insurgent sources and press telegrams dated later than those received by the Chilian Legations declare the reported surrender of the insurgent forces to be totally false.

The combatants are using Mannlicher bullets and smokeless powder, this being the first time of their use in actual warfare. The bullets have great penetration, sufficient for the same bullet to kill men in the first and second ranks.

DASTARDLY RAILWAY OUTRAGE IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.

A passenger train whilst crossing a bridge in North Caroline fell through into the river, a depth of eighty feet. Forty persons were killed, and it is feared that many passengers are seriously injured. It has been ascertained that the rail across the bridge had been purposely removed.

DANCE AT GANESHKHIND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 28.

Last night their Excellencies Lord and Lady Harris gave another of those pleasant dances at Government House which have done so much to give a zest to the gaieties of the season. Although rain fell heavily and made the three miles journey to Ganeshkhind uncomfortable, the enjoyable evening spent fully repaid the one hundred and fifty guests who braved the weather. The arrangements were as usual, *the guests being received by the Aides-de-Camp in waiting at about 9-30 p.m.*, and leaving Government House about 2 a.m. There was a programme of sixteen dances, in which Lord and Lady Harris took part, and supper was served at midnight. The music was supplied by His Excellency the Governor's band. Amongst those present were *General, Mrs. and Misses Pottinger, General* Gatacre, General Budget, the Hon. Mr. J. G. and Mrs. Moore, the Misses West, Colonel and Mrs. Wodehouse, Mr. Lee Warner, Mr. and Mrs. Reid, Colonel and Mrs. Bisset, Colonel Firebrace, Mr. *Howard Warden, Colonel W. Merriman, Captain* Peyton, A.D.C., Captain Le Gallais, A.D.C., Colonel, Mrs. and Miss Cunningham, Dr. Shaw Cooke, Mrs. and Miss Cooke, Major and Mrs. General Macpherson, Mrs. and Miss Howard, Mrs. Kuper, Captain and Mrs. Owen, Mrs. Walter Laing, Mrs. Gerald Martin, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Ulick-Bourke, Major and Mrs. Von Donop, Captain and Mrs. Turner-Jones, Captain and Mrs. Beckham, Colonel and Miss Borrodaile, Mr. and Mrs. Hatch, Captain T. P. Geoghegan, Surgeon-Major Bull, Captain C. H. Welman, *Captain C. A. Anderson, R. A.*, Mr. and Mrs. Ditmas, Dr. Burness, Lieutenant Brownrigg, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Kirkham, Captain and Mrs. Gott, Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher, Miss Merewether, Mr. and Mrs. Henley, Mrs. Tallent, &c., &c.

CHILDREN'S FANCY DRESS BALL AT POONA.

Mrs. Pottinger gave a children's fancy dress ball at Polo Vista this evening which was attended by some fifty little people. The variety and taste with which the children were dressed, to represent such characters as fairies, red-riding hoods, cherry ripe, diminutive jockeys, little soldiers, and the many characters which are immortalised in nursery rhyme, all smiling, bright and gay, was charming to a degree, and their papas and mammas, who were all present at Mrs. Pottinger's delightful bungalow, were justly proud of their little ones. The little guests were received by the three little Misses Pottinger, attired as "my great grandmothers" and were then taken to the ball-room where they danced and were entertained for a couple of hours. The Hon. George Vincent Harris arrived in the arms of his nurse, and made his *debut* as a Kent cricketer, and was accompanied by his parents.

POLO AT POONA.

A polo match was played this evening between the 10th Hussars and Mr. Lambert's team, and resulted in a victory for the latter by five goals to nil. The result was brought about by the fact that the winning team was better mounted than their opponents, and played a more combined game. The captain of the winning team contributed much to the victory. The teams were as follows :—Mr. Lambert's team :—Messrs. Ducat, Sandback, Captain Le Gallais, and Mr. Lambert. 18th Hussars :—Major Moller, Messrs. Pollock, and Corbett, and Captain Berch.

LADY MORLAND.

Lady Morland will be a guest at Government House, Ganeshkhind, from the 1st proximo, for a fortnight.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 28.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment :—

On His Excellency's personal Staff—During the absence of Major Spratt, on leave out of India, or till further orders, Major Blomfield, 2nd Battn., Lancashire Fusiliers, to officiate as Military Secretary, with effect from the 1st June 1891 ; part of the time from the 1st June to 29th July, in addition to his duties as officiating Aide-de-Camp.

21st Bombay Infantry, Marine Battalion—Lieutenant Burrard, Officiating Wing Officer, on probation, 23rd Regiment, 2nd Battalion, Rifle Regiment, Bombay Infantry, to be Wing Officer, to be graded below Lieutenant Beville and above Lieutenant Creagh.

The undermentioned officers have passed the lower standard examination in Pushtu :—

1st July—Lieutenant Le G. Jacob, 30th Bombay Infantry, and 2nd Lieutenant Harley, 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, it is notified that 2nd Lieutenants Monkhouse and Hay, recently commissioned from the Royal Military Academy, with effect from the 24th July 1891, are posted to the 48th and 53rd Field Batteries, Royal Artillery, respectively.

That part of Army Order No. 394 of 31st ultimo regarding Lieutenant Mathews, Royal Artillery, is cancelled.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel Crosthwaite, Royal Artillery, having elected to be placed on half pay on completing five years' service as regimental Lieutenant-Colonel on 2nd September 1891, is permitted to proceed to England after that date, travelling at the public expense.

Under Army Regulations, the undermentioned officer is reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani, according to the higher standard :—Major Rossetter, Durham Light Infantry.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave of

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 26.

The following notifications are gazetted :—

Foreign Department.—Surgeon-Major Adams Residency Surgeon, Western Rajputana State, has been granted privilege leave for two months. Lieutenant Tighe is appointed to officiate as Political Assistant, 1st class, and is posted to Bhopawar temporarily. Lieutenants Cubitt and Showers are granted officiating promotion *vice* Captain Chenevix Trench absent on examination leave.

Public Works Department.—The Governor-General is pleased to permit Mr. Daniell, Superintendent, Persian Section, Indo-European Telegraphs, to retire from the service.

Military Department.—Lieutenant Cockerill is confirmed as Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class.

The following officers are appointed probationers for the Indian Staff Corps and are posted as follows from dates of arrival in India : To Bengal—Lieutenant Climo, West India Regiment ; 2nd Lieutenants Pritchard, Connaught Rangers ; Ward, South Lancashire, and Frances, South Staffordshire, Regiment. To Madras—Lieutenants Beadon, King's Own Scottish Borderers ; Russell, Border Regiment ; and Walker, Derbyshire Regiment ; 2nd Lieutenants Crocker, Royal Artillery ; Fagan, Royal Lancaster Regiment ; Carlyon, North Staffordshire Regiment ; and Nicholson, Connaught Rangers. To Bombay—2nd Lieutenants Lovell, South Lancashire Regiment, and Alexander, Northamptonshire Regiment.

Colonel James Minto, Staff Corps, is admitted to Colonel's allowances.

Home Department—Deputy Surgeon-General Cleghorn is appointed as Inspector-General, Civil Hospitals, Punjab, from the 2nd September.

Military Department.—A despatch from General Elles, reporting operations of Hazara Field Force, is published. The Viceroy, in acknowledging its receipt, records his entire approval of the careful and thorough manner the work of the expedition was carried out by General Elles and of the soldierlike conduct of the troops. The Viceroy is pleased to have the opportunity of expressing his *sense of the value of Mr. Cunningham's services as* Chief Political Officer and notices with pleasure the efficiency of the medical, commissariat, transport, postal, and telegraph departments.

Public Works Department.—Mr. Mathew is confirmed as Traffic Superintendent, North-West Railway.

The following permanent promotions are gazetted. Messrs. White to Superintending Engineer, 1st class ; Gatherer to Superintending Engineer, 2nd class ; Bell to Chief Engineer, 2nd class; Hughes to Superintending Engineer, 1st class ; Alexander to Superintending Engineer, 2nd class ; Colonel Harrison to Chief Engineer, 2nd class ; Fenner to Superintending Engineer, 1st class ; Colonel G. *Biggwither to Superintending Engineer, 2nd class* ; Colonel Macarthur to Superintending Engineer, 3rd class ; Parker to Chief Engineer, 1st class ; Johnstone to Chief Engineer, 2nd class ; Colonel Firebrace to Chief Engineer, 3rd class ; Glass to Superintending Engineer, 1st class ; Colonel Coaker to Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.

THE MADRAS SMALL CAUSE COURT BILL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug. 28.

A large public meeting convened by the Sheriff was held this evening to protest against the Hon. Mr. Hutchins' Small Cause Court Bill. Members of the leading firms and banks were present, also a large number of lawyers, the bulk of the audience being natives. Mr. Turnbull, Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, presided. Mr. T. A. Taylor, local merchant, proposed, and Mr. W. S. Shaw, another merchant, seconded, "that, in the opinion of this meeting, no reason has been shown for placing the Courts of Madras on an exceptional footing as compared with those of Calcutta and Bombay." It was carried with few dissentients.

Mr. Leighton, a merchant, then made a powerful speech against the Bill, and proposed "that, in the opinion of this meeting, the proposed increase in summary jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court is uncalled for as proposed ; a transfer jurisdiction would impair the efficiency of the Small Cause Court as a Court of summary jurisdiction and diminish the dignity and importance of the High Court." Mr. Etherajulu Naidu, who is employed as dubash in the shipping firm, seconded the proposal. The native lawyers now showed their hand and proposed amendments which either nearly negatived the motion or so altered it as to suggest the establishment of a third Court between the Small Cause Court and the High Court. Some of the native speakers seemed to elicit considerable support. Eventually Mr. Norton sugge sted an alteration in the motion, which to a gre at extent met the views of the proposers' amendments ; but after further discussion the proposal to adjourn the meeting for a week was agreed to. Meanwhile it is probable that resolutions will be so arranged as to secure unanimity.

CAPTAIN YOUNGHUSBAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 28.

News has lately reached Gilgit of the movements of Captain Younghusband, who represents British interests at Yarkand, and who is on the Little Pamir at present.

THE NEW PROVINCIAL CONTRACTS.

The provincial proposals of the Government of India relative to the new quinquennial provincial contracts will be sent early in October to the local Governments.

COLONEL CONWAY-GORDON.

Colonel Conway-Gordon's formal extension of leave to 23rd May 1892 appears in the notification received from the India Office by this week's mail. His five years' tenure of office as Director-General of Railways will be completed on that date in August next year under the Fifty-five years Rule. Colonel Forbes, Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, will have to vacate by the reversion of the Secretaryship, when Colonel Gordon may be tempted to return to India.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Aug. 27.

The City Line steamer City of Dundee left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

SUEZ, Aug. 28.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Rohilla, with outward English Mails of 20th instant, left here for Bombay at 1 a.m. to-day.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 27.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall left here for Karachi this morning.

ADEN, Aug. 28.

The B. L. S. N. Company's steamer Duke of Devonshire left here yesterday evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats. Good Dholleras 3½

The Manchester Market has been steady.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight. 1s. 5 1-16d.

2½ per cent. Consols for account... 95⅞

3 per cent. French Rentes 95¼

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 77½

4½ per cent. " 76⅛

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 107¼

Bar Silver 45

VANITY FAIR.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Aug. 6.

Tempus fugit ! Another session is over. The man with the scythe—the uncanny old winged man—has been abroad, levelling obstructions and cutting down everything before him. Notices of motion, private bills, resolutions and reports, all the wild growth of a productive parliamentary season, lie prone like the poppies, buttercups, and daisies among the purple-topped feathery grass in the wake of the mower. The last day has come—not sadly, as when a loving household is dissolved and scattered. The last day in the House of Commons is more like the joyful, boisterous breaking up of schoolboys before the holidays. With the echo of *dulce domum* in the air there comes a recklessness of order and authority, a general disregard of bye-laws and regulations. Every one talks to everyone else about the good time coming—even enemies shake hands and exchange confidences in the midst of the tremendous bustle and confusion until the great doors clang on the last of the six hundred. Mown down with the last of the Parliamentary weeds fall the late flowers of the social season. Goodwood over, the metropolis becomes a desert, except for the few belated wedding parties, who, if not for the excitement of packing trousseaux and planning honeymoons, would inevitably fall victims to melancolia in the midst of the abomination of desolation which broods over dull, dusty London.

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Almost last among the season's weddings was that of Lord Carnegie and Miss Bannerman on Saturday. The family of the Earl of Southesk, if we may judge by the present generation, is not in a hurry to marry. Lord Carnegie, who will succeed to the title, is thirty-seven, and as yet is the only one of four sons to take unto himself a wife, while there are five unmarried daughters who have not had the will (if they had the way—all women have not) to enter into the holy state of matrimony. The Earl of Southesk had no unreasonable dread of the marriage bonds, having been twice married. His first wife, Lord Carnegie's mother, was a daughter of the Earl of Gainsborough, the members of whose family have been remarked for the variety of their religious opinions. The late Countess was strictly evangelical, while her son the Hon. Roden Noel, author of a book called "The Red Flag," held exceedingly latitudinarian views. His sister became a Roman Catholic sister of charity, following the lead of her uncle the Hon. Rupert Noel, the distinguished Anglican clergyman who instead of a bishopric in the Church of England chose to take a humbler place in the Church of Rome. The reception after the wedding was held at Lord Derby's town house in St. James's Square (the Countess of Derby is Lord Carnegie's aunt), and a very smart crowd gathered to congratulate the bride and bridegroom before they set out on their honeymoon.

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Another of the late weddings—that of the Hon. Otway Cuffe, brother of the Earl of Desart, to the Hon. Elizabeth St. Aubyn, daughter of Lord and Lady St. Levan—*took place at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge*, and by general consent was rated one of the *most picturesque of the season. There were four*teen bridesmaids in soft costumes of white bengaline chiffon, with hats to match of chiffon and *white feathers and beautiful bouquets of shaded* red carnations. At the service, which was full choral, the Archbishop of Canterbury officiated, assisted by the Bishop of Truro, the Rev. G. H. Aubyn, and the Rev. H. Montague Villiers. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore the usual white, with a *court train, a long little veil fastened with a* diamond spray but no flowers, except an exquisite posy of rare white orchids, fastened with a bow and streamers of broad white satin ribbon.

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People who are fond of remarking coincidences find something noteworthy in the announcement that the son of Earl De la Warr, Lord Cantelupe, who succeeded *to the title through the drowning* of his brother, was married on Tuesday to the Hon. Muriel Brassey, whose mother was buried at sea. But there is very little out of the common in the *incident. It is only another example of the* application of the law of selection—the sporting man marries into a horsey family, the theatrical *star rises in the wake of the comet of the season*, the man of prayer chooses a wife from among the regenerate daughters of his flock, the Salvation brother mates with the earnest Hallelujah lass, and the son of Neptune *afloat makes love to the* nearest *Aphrodite*. *Lord Brassey's family* have made a home of the sea, and they naturally fell in with people of a similar taste like Lord Cantelupe, who was occupied in pearl-fishing for Mr. Streeter on the Australian Coast when the news came of his succession to the title. Lord Cantelupe is active, tall, and ruddy like his brother. The Hon. Muriel Brassey is dark, with large brown eyes and dark hair growing low on her forehead and a clever, interesting face like her mother. [illegible] owing to mourning in both families, is supposed to be the closing social event of the season.

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There was a very rich show of costumes and elegant millinery at the wedding. The Hon. Muriel Brassey, instead of the usual simple parure of pearls and diamonds which conventionality assigns as the fittest ornaments to the youthful bride, wore a splendid set of diamonds and sapphires. Sybil, Lady Brassey, the bride's stepmother, was very becomingly dressed in grey, with a gold corselet and a gold bonnet with Maiye flowers. Viscountess Walden, Lady Brassey's mother, was a very striking figure in rich green brocade with black lace and a black and gold bonnet. The Earl and Countess De la Warr did not appear at their son's wedding in consequence of their recent bereavement ; and for the same reason there was a great variety of quiet grey suits worn by the different members of the Brassey family. Lady Selina Brassey, a sister-in-law of the bride, wore a dark grey dress with a black hat ; Mrs. Albert Brassey a light grey costume with silver passamenterie and a bonnet to correspond ; the Hon. Mrs. Egerton, a married daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Brassey, also was in grey with beautiful old white lace ; and the two younger daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Brassey had light grey frocks with pretty grey hats trimmed with white feathers. Another gown of grey and black brocade was worn by the Marchioness of Ailesbury. Lady William Nevill wore a dress of embroidered net over sapplegreen brocade, and Lady Roke Leigh's heliotrope gown made a distinct variety among so many quaker tints and the still quieter black costumes worn by Lady Henry Nevill and Lady Sandhurst.

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Since the institution of the Dunmow Flitch Prize, six hundred years ago, until this year, there has never been so great a demand for the luscious certificate of matrimonial fitness, and this direct evidence of increased connubial bliss should be very cheering to those pessimistic souls who have been mourning over the spread of the doctrines of Ibsen and Mona Caird. In the Dunmow annals there is no record of the why and wherefore of the foundation of the award. That the originator, Robert Fitzwalter, was a sceptic on the subject of successful marriages, and that his offer was inspired in the sublimest irony with the certainty that it would never be claimed, seems probable from the sequel, for two hundred years elapsed after its institution before a couple were adjudged to merit it. Whether from lack of candidates or lack of public interest, the custom later on fell almost into disuse, until its revival recently in consequence of its forming an incident in one of Harrison Ainsworth's novels. And how in these degenerate days, when people are beginning to be utterly sceptical about the existence of love and conjugal felicity, it is refreshing to hear three *bonâ fide* happy couples awarded the historic distinction of the flitch of bacon.

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At the meeting last Friday of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons in Ireland, Miss Emily Dickson was admitted a licentiate of both colleges. Miss Dickson is, according to the Medical Press, the third lady who has received the surgical diploma of the College of Surgeons, the first having been Miss Thomas, who was qualified about three years ago, and the second Miss Hannan, who is now practising in India in connection with the Zenana Mission.

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Miss Costello, the authoress of "The Plebeian," a play acted lately at a Vaudeville matinee, is another Irish woman who, having taken up a profession usually in the hands of men, has nevertheless secured success. Her play, though not altogether pleasant, and with a certain resemblance to Rhoda Broughton's "Nancy," made a distinctly favourable impression on the dramatic critics.

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Miss Jessie Fothergill, whose death at the comparatively early age of forty-one has robbed literature of a clever contributor of fiction founded on fact, was the eldest daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Fothergill, of the firm of Fothergill and Harvey, merchants of Manchester. On her mother's side she was related to the Brights of Ecchdale, her mother's sister having been the wife of Mr. Thomas Bright (brother of Mr. John Bright), of Greenbank. Miss Fothergill was principally educated at Dusseldorf, and it is this town which, under the name of Elberthal, she describes in "The First Violin." It is said that her picture of Dusseldorf is not only true as a background, but that the foreground figure—the title character—was a living musician who married an English lady. The doctor also was no myth but true to life, and the house in which he lived is still standing. Miss Fothergill's stories were mostly brought out in *Temple Bar*. "Healey," her first published work, was founded on incidents of Lancashire life, and

JAPANESE GIRLS AND WOMEN.

In her interesting little book called *Japanese Girls and Women* Miss Alice Mabel Bacon, an American lady, has given the world a bright and appreciative picture of Japanese womanhood that reminds us of the similar labour of love performed by the Marchioness of Dufferin for the *purdah* ladies of India. "The whole question of the position of Japanese women," Mr. Griffin remarks in his *Mikado's Empire*, "discloses such a wide and fascinating field of inquiry that I wonder no one has as yet entered it." Miss Bacon from her long residence in Japan and her intimate friendship with many Japanese ladies is well fitted to supply this gap in our information about Japan. Her work will be read with especial interest in India, as there are so many points of analogy and contrast between the position of women in India and Japan, and in both countries the same disturbance of old opinions about the rights and duties of women is being produced by the introduction of European education and ideas into an oriental nation. This struggle between old and new ideas is more conspicuous in the case of women, for in Japan, as all over the world, the female sex is a firm stronghold of conservatism, and many of the most advanced liberals hesitate to apply their doctrines to domestic questions. In the matter of female education a kind of compromise appears to have been effected, and an attempt is made to combine old and new systems of education. This attempt, however, seems to inflict too great multiplicity of subjects upon the overburdened brain of the Japanese school girl. There are many odd branches of learning unknown to her Western sisters that the Japanese girl has to study. She acquires manual dexterity by writing with a brush dipped in Indian ink, and she must make her letters without any support for her hand. She has to study the arrangement of flowers as a fine art, and it must take her a long time to learn. For in Japan it is not enough to put flowers in a vase interspersed with a few green leaves. Art has to imitate nature, and by an elaborate system of clipping and bending the twigs the plant in the vase must be made to look as if it were actually growing. Every curve of the branches and twigs must combine into a harmonious whole, such as is fonnd in the living plant. Flowers play quite a subordinate part in decoration, the rule being that flowers must only be used on the branch and stem as they are in nature. Of this fine art there are many styles originated by famous masters. Then there is the still more mysterious art of the ceremonial tea, which appears to be regarded as an essential part of a female education. A ceremonial tea must be distinguished from an ordinary tea party. The tea is made not of ordinary tea leaves but of a fine green powder, and it is served, in special utensils of archaic simplicity, in the same bowl to each guest in turn. There is so much to learn in the art that several gentlewomen support *themselves by teaching it. One of these teachers* of tea *etiquette went through the ceremony* before Miss Bacon. "Every motion from the bringing in and arranging of the utensils to the *final rinsing and wiping of the tea bowl was according to rules strictly laid down, and the whole* ceremony had more the solemnity of a religious ritual than the lightness and gaiety of a social occasion." *There are other ladies who give instructions in general etiquette, teaching the* "etiquette of bowing, the position of the body, the arms, and the head while saluting, the methods of shutting, and opening the door, rising and sitting down on the floor, &c." To add to these quaint and charming branches of instruction, the prosaic curriculum of an English school board will surely appear *the height of incongruity to any one, whose mind* has the least regard for the fitness of things.

In Japan as in India a girl's education is often abruptly terminated by marriage, but girls do not *marry so young in Japan as in India. The Japa*nese generally provide husbands for their daughters at about the age of sixteen. If the young lady does not like the husband proposed, she may refuse him, but is required to marry some one sooner or later. For in Japan, as in this country, marriage is the universal rule, and old maids are almost unknown. The young couple do not set up a separate household, but as in India go and live at the house of the husband's father. The position of a young Japanese wife is very like that of a young Hindoo wife. She is subjected to the often tyrannical rule of her mother-in-law, to whose authority she must submit. She is also in a position not of equality *but of subserviency to the husband, whom she must* attend with an ever smiling face, cooking his dinner for him, helping him to dress, picking up his fan if he drops it, and cheerfully receiving his concubine if he chooses to bring one into the house. She *takes great trouble to please her husband by good* humour and attention to her personal appearance. As a first step in the way of securing a matronly [illegible] of beauty, some young wives still follow the [illegible] This is a rather surprising way to add to one's personal charms. But in this as in other respects their ideal of loveliness is very different from ours. Japanese beauty should have a long, narrow, flat face surmounted with a forehead of the shape of the revered mountain of Fuji. Her hair should be black and perfectly smooth, her eyes long and narrow and slanting upwards at the outer corners. Her cheeks should be almost perfectly white, and her figure should be slender and slightly stooping. A healthy English girl such as Du Maurier sketches on the tennis courts of *Punch* would gain little admiration in Japan, and indeed according to Miss Bacon would even frighten the Japanese babies, if she happened to have blue eyes and light hair. The Japanese ladies take a great deal of trouble with their hair. They have it elaborately dressed every two or three days by a professional hair dresser, who devotes two or three hours to each of his customers. Instead of resting their heads on a soft pillow, it is usual for them to sleep with their necks supported on a piece of wood, which does not disturb the elaborately constructed coiffure. In Japan, husbands have not to pay such heavy milliners' bills for their wives as in Europe, for the fashions of ladies dresses do not change year by year and a really good bridal trousseau may last for twenty or thirty years. As a rule the Japanese wife is entirely subject to her husband and her husband's parents. But in exceptional cases this state of affairs is reversed. In families where there is no son the eldest daughter sometimes marries a man who is brought into the family of the bride, losec his own family name, and is regarded as only the equal of his wife. Except in such exceptional cases, the Japanese wife is more the servant than the equal of her husband. An attempt is however being made to improve her position by striking at the system of concubinage. Up to now it has been possible for the son of a concubine to become by adoption the heir of a noble family. But a law recently promulgated forbids this, and, if it is carried into effect, will do much to place the wife on a position of equality with her husband.

A Japanese woman grows old quickly. She can seldom be described as fat, fair and forty, for at thirty-five "her fresh colour is usually entirely gone, and her youthful roundness and symmetry of figure have given place to absolute leanness." Her decline down the vale of years is clearly indicated by the fashion of her dress. For it is ordained by custom in Japan that a baby girl should begin life in bright colours and large patterns, which gradually become duller and smaller as she advances to old age, until the bright butterfly of childhood has been transformed by the course of years into a "little gray moth or plain coloured sparrow." The same tale is told by changes in the dressing of the hair, and in the number and size and variety of the ornamental hairpins worn. But indeed the Japanese lady has no wish to appear younger than she is, for old age has for her many advantages. The greatest favour conferred on her by time is when she finds herself in the position of authority held by the mother-in-law and rules her son's brides as she was herself ruled when she was herself a young bride. She also enjoys more freedom in old age. In the early days of her married life a Japanese woman, though not immured in a harem or zenana, is nevertheless expected to spend almost all her time in the house attending to the wants of her children, husband, and parents-in-law. But as she grows older, she can go to the theatre or other shows without loss of dignity. Add to this the respect shown to old age in Japan, and the filial piety of children to their parents, and it will be seen that in Japan old ladies have much to console them for the loss of youth and beauty. Indeed speaking generaly women in Japan, in spite of their position of inferiority to the male sex, seem to lead a life almost as happy as it is preeminently graceful. Evens things are at present they enjoy a far greater amount of freedom than is usually accorded to women in the east, and, if they are debarred from active life, they exercise a large amount of authority in their home, especially when advancing years have given them experience in life. It is, therefore, not without anxiety that admirers of Japanese life regard the attempts being made by legislation to improve the position of women. Many will share Sir Edwin Arnold's fear that "in meddling with her old world Asiatic grace and status, modern ideas will spoil this sweetest Daughter of the Sun."

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered.....	71	94	56	72	54	28	51	53
Friday, Aug. 28.....	0	32	0	38	0	35	0	37
Total.....	72	26	57	10	54	63	51	90
Total fall to 28th August 1890	66	12	67	33	69	54	55	65
Total fall to 28th August 1889	64	85	67	81	66	27	60	96

ANOTHER BREACH ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

The traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway has only just been resumed after the recent destruction occasioned by the floods which swept the culverts and bridges into the torrents and occasioned such tremendous labour in repairing the line when another interruption has been caused by a fresh flood. An embankment gave way about two miles from Surat on Thursday night. By its collapse the up-mail train to Bombay was detained for eight hours which gave rise to considerable anxiety among passengers who were proceeding to England by yesterday's mail. The down mail from Bombay and sundry trains were likewise prevented from travelling north, as the line was unsafe. But the embankment was repaired as speedily as possible, and traffic was resumed at ten o'clock yesterday morning. By accelerating the speed between Bulsar and Bombay, the mail train arrived at Grant Road at twenty minutes to four yesterday afternoon, and reached the Marine Lines Station fifteen minutes later, where, owing to the special provision by the company, carriages were in waiting for passengers proceeding to England and were immediately driven to Carnac Bunder. A steam launch was in readiness and conveyed them to the mail boat which they reached before the advertised hour for sailing.

ON READING PUSHKIN'S POEMS.

(FROM THE RUSSIAN OF MAIKOF.)

Whene'er I read his verse—'tis just as If
Some moment marvellous lived o'er again ;
'Tis just as if—borne on me from the sky—
Came suddenly some unexpected strain.

Not of this sphere appear to me his strains ;
In his immortal verse so sweetly ranged,
All earthly things, all transports, passions, pains,
Transformed—to something heavenly have changed.

J. P.

THE PARSEE MARRIAGE LAW IN THE MOFUSSIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to Mr. Nusserwanjee Sherarjee Ginwalla's letter, dated Broach, 24th instant, and published in your issue of the 26th idem, regarding the application to Parsees of the Administrator-General's Act II of 1874, allow me to state that the Act has already been amended, as far as the Parsees are concerned, by Act IX of 1881 ; that the result has been that the provisions of the Act in regard to the Administrator-General or the District Judge at once entering upon the administration of the assets of a deceased person have ceased to apply to Parsees for the *last ten years, and that, therefore, the Parsees have* been *put on that behalf on the same footing as* Hindus, Mahomedans, and Buddhists. Hence the Parsees in the mofussil have no reason to apprehend that they would ever be subjected, "just at the time when funeral ceremonies are being performed," to any "annoying *or disagreeable" interference by the Court officers* "in matters relating to the social and domestic life of the Parsees. Yours, &c.,

CURSETJEE RASTAMJEE THANAWALLA.
Chowpatty, August 28.

THE MOOGBHAT LANE IMPROVEMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—*My remarks on the insanitary condition of* Moogbhat and the want of energy on the part of the people living there to take timely steps to improve their locality, seem to have provoked "a resident of Moogbhat" who has endeavoured to establish that the *people there have all along been agitating to ameliorate* its condition, and in proof of this he has enumerated several improvements effected in the locality. I am *glad to find they are not so lethargic as I fancied and* trust that the authorities will help them to render the *locality more attractive than it is at present. Let me* however point out one great omission on the part of the Moogbhat people. When the chawl which overhangs the entrance to Moogbhat was being re-built two months ago, they should have applied to the Municipal Commissioner to require the owner to desist from re-building that portion of the chawl which covers the thoroughfare. The Commissioner then would certainly have complied with their request on sanitary grounds, as I know *that, when laying the new pipe-drain sewers through-out the city recently, every precaution was taken to* guard, as far as possible, against the pipes being laid in any place which was covered over by a building or shade or even any small projection. How the above improvement, which was of great moment, escaped the notice of the agitators, I am at a loss to discover. May I now suggest to these good people the advisability of endeavouring to have the staircase of the said chawl, which stands in the thoroughfare, remo[illegible] not to inconvenience the public ? It need hardly be said in the interest of the public that it is not yet too late to do so.—Yours, &c.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

VACCINATION IN BOMBAY.

A Government resolution issued last evening reviews the annual report on Vaccination for the year 1890-91 :—

During 1890-91, it is stated the vaccination establishment was strengthened by the addition of 3 inspectors, 14 vaccinators, 1 clerk and 20 peons. All the extra inspectors and the majority of the extra vaccinators were entertained on account of Native States. It is satisfactory to notice that the total increase in expenditure was borne by funds other than Provincial Revenues. The work done by the department is shown below :—

	Primary vaccinations.	Re-vaccinations.	Total.
1889-90	900,232	38,470	938,702
1890-91	885,760	46,437	931,747
Decrease..	14,972	11,983	26,955

These figures, which show a decrease of 1·66 per cent. in primary vaccinations and of 20·49 per cent. in re-vaccinations, cannot be looked on as other than very disappointing. The most marked decrease (11·58 per cent.) in primary vaccinations is in the Southern Registration District, but there is also a considerable falling off in the Eastern Gujarat Registration District. The Sanitary Commissioner attributes these unsatisfactory results partly to the influenza epidemic, from which many vaccinators are said to have suffered, and partly to the census operations, in which the staff were called on to assist. The Governor in Council cannot consider this explanation altogether satisfactory. A considerable establishment of candidate vaccinators is entertained to fill up casual vacancies. A rural circle should seldom be without a vaccinator, and as the staff were not called on to assist in the preliminary round of the census, their work should not have been interfered with to any great extent. It is presumed that enquiries have been made in cases in which census work was put forward as an excuse, after the warning which is said to have been given. Cases of re-vaccination have decreased in an unaccountable way and the opposition remarked on by the Sanitary Commissioner does not seem to be a sufficient reason for this, considering that as shown in the following : 1886-87, 47,933 ; 1887-88, 4,9,790 ; 1888-89, 54,700 ; 1889-90, 58,470, the cause of re-vaccination has been making steady, if slow, headway during the last three years. Doctor MacRury's remarks as to the decrease in the Southern Registration District do not appear to be quite accurate. It is true that the work done by the six Native State dispensaries was much less than in the previous year, but the total operations in both years were small, and it is to the diminished outturn by local Fund Vaccinators that the net decrease must be ascribed. The average number of persons vaccinated by each operator was 1,260 against 1,857 in 1889-90. The percentage of successful primary vaccinations was 95·10, and of re-vaccinations 61·22. Under the former head there were no very marked variations from the figures of 1889-90, but under the latter, the percentage in the Presidency circle rose from 18·09 to 33·03, and no season has been assigned for the constant fluctuations in this circle or for the variation of 20 per cent. in two years. In the Baroda Circle was a marked decrease in the percentage of success under this head. The table given in paragraph 8 of the report shows that in several districts, very little progress is being made. In Kanara the results are especially bad, and even after allowing for the natural difficulties to be overcome, a rate of 5·1 per mille of children under one year of age and of 25·5 per mille of all ages, must be regarded as showing a lack of energy on the part of the staff. Some explanation should have been given of the want of proportion between these two rates, as compared with the rates in other districts. The Sanitary Commissioner remarks that the quantity of work done by the supervising and inspecting officers was sufficient, but the details before Government are not such as to enable them to form an opinion, as the report does not contain an account of the work done by each officer and does not show what districts have been visited by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner. In reviewing the report for 1889-90, Government had to remark that several districts in which vaccination was in a backward state, had not been visited, and it is necessary that the report should give a succinct account of the tour of each officer.

In 1806 an eccentric Treasurer of Gray's Inn bequeathed to the Mayor of St. Ives a rent-charge of £10 per annum to be spent every fifth year in a festival round his intended grave. The festival (writes a correspondent) has just been celebrated, and attracted 2,000 visitors. There was a procession from the town, which included a fiddler (duly paid), ten girls dressed in white, and two old women. These, with the Mayor, ascended the hill, and a dance took place round the memorial, in

THE NATIVE PRESS.

IMPURITY OF OUR WATER-SUPPLY.

The *Native Opinion* remarks :—We are glad Mr. Phipson has drawn the attention of the Municipality to the impurity of our water-supply. This is not the first complaint of its kind. However, we may expect Mr. Phipson's growl to awaken our Health Department to greater activity, and the Municipality to do something in this matter at all events, because of the new and dangerous character of the pollution. Whoever and how a large number of crocodiles could make a habitat in the Vehar and Tulsi lakes is known to none, but it now seems there is a large and flourishing colony there of them. The animal is not only dangerous but most dirty ; feeding upon decomposed carcasses, the breed must collect at the bottom of the lakes a hotbed of putrid, poisonous, and decomposed matter, threatening to poison the lives of Bombay citizens. Now that the crocodiles are there, the best way to destroy them is to arrange a hunt for our shikarees, and to offer prizes for the destruction of their eggs, which are generally laid in the jungles. Purity of water is the very essence of our existence, and ought to be secured at any cost. We have no doubt the Municipality will at once take up the matter and spare no money to destroy the creatures that threaten our very well-being so acutely.

THE REGENERATION OF INDIA.

The *Indian Spectator* considers that Professor Macmillan's lecture

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A CAIRO correspondent, writing to a contemporary, says :—Many an old Indian will be interested to learn that Shepheard's Hotel is being entirely rebuilt ; it is to be finished by the 15th of October. Not a vestige of the old hotel now remains to recall the days of the overland route to India, when Shepheard's was, I believe, the only hotel in Cairo.

THE Government has decided to abandon the experiment, which has now been tried for some time, of breeding from a certain number of mares from the ranks of the British and Native Mounted Corps.

THE bunniahs in Lahore city have again raised the price of food-stuffs, much to the detriment of the poor. A few months ago the excuse was the want of rain, and now it is the obviously ficititious plea of the presence of locusts.

THE last annual return of the number of persons for whom work is provided in the programme of famine relief works in the Punjab puts the total number at 45,857. This number is distributed between the districts of Hissar, Rohtak, Delhi, Gurgaon, Karnal, Umballa, Ferozpore, Lahore, and Hazara, which are the districts most liable to prolonged drought and famine. The works are chiefly roads, tanks, bunds, wells, and levelling of ravines.

THE *Englishman* re-tells an old Hongkong story *apropos* of the discussion on the word *mlechha*. As may be supposed, Chinese is not as well understood by Europeans in Hongkong as Hindustani is in Calcutta, and the race of "educated natives" is non-existent. However, a European who did know Chinese strolled into the High Court, and was shocked to hear the interpreter, a loyal Chinaman in the full pay of the British Government, thus address the prisoner :—"You are now on your trial before that red-headed barbarian up there and these twelve foreign devils." On being wrathfully called to account, the official replied, in all the innocence of his soul, that those words were good Chinese for "his lordship on the bench and twelve honourable gentlemen of the jury," and that they had been in use since the establishment of the High Court. His excuse was accepted, but he was informed that he must find other equivalents.

THERE is said to be some likelihood of a reconciliation being brought about between His Highness the Raja of Faridkot and the Heir-apparent, who is now residing at Patiala as a guest of His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala. Rumour has it that His Highness the Nawab of Bahawalpore is playing the part of peace-maker between the father and son, and it is to be hoped that the efforts of His Highness will be successful.

MR. J. W. MELLIS, who has been Assistant Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway for more than 15 years, has been compelled to retire from the Company's service owing to ill-health. His place will be filled by Mr. Ross-Johnson.

MESSRS. W. DOBSON AND CO. launched from their shipbuilding yard at Low Walker, Newcastle, on the 5th inst. a steel screw steamer for the Bombay and Persian Steam Navigation Co., of Bombay, to the order of Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co., of London. The dimensions of the steamer are :—273 feet long, 36 feet beam, and 25 feet deep. She is built as a spar deck vessel, class 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, has been specially designed and fitted up for the Company's service, and will be fitted throughout with electric light. The engines are by the North-Eastern Marine and Engineering Company Limited, Wallsend, and will be capable of propelling the vessel at eleven knots per hour. On leaving the way she was named the Naderi by Mrs. Dobson.

JUDGING from an auction sale which took place at the Hotel Drouot, Paris, the other day, historical relics would seem to be at a discount just now. Louis XVIII's cane found no bidder, and was bought in by the owner for six pounds four shillings. The sword worn by Charles X on his coronation-day shared a like fate, being bought in for eight guineas.

THE *Record* understands that the will (dated January 12th, 1869) and codicil (dated February 22nd, 1889) of the late Archbishop Magee, the codicil being in his grace's own handwriting have been proved by Mr. J. E. Woodroffe and Mr. B. A. Heywood, two of the executors. The gross value of the estate was sworn at £21,905 7s.6d. and the net value at £18,620 10s. 5d. The Archbishop leaves the whole property to his wife for life, and after her death to his children. There are no other legacies whatever.

COMPARISONS are proverbially invidious, but the *World* notwithstanding [illegible] God after his own image. The negroes on the Southern plantation, with whom the writer in the new number of "The Atlantic Monthly" is so familiar, have certainly constructed a Heaven after their own fancy. The most absurd "experience" this writer ever heard was that of a very old negro, who described the happy state of an old friend as follows : "I seen him sittin' high in heaven, I seen him wid de eye of faith. He was sittin' right sider dat pool er molasses. He had a seat right under de fritt ertree dat grows by dat sweet pool, and des when ever he is so minded he do reach up his hand, and he do grab off a handful of dem good fritters, dat hang thick on dat tree, and he do des reach over and dip dem fritters in dat pool, and eat des as commodious !"

A NEW YORK correspondent, writing on Tuesday, the 4th instant, said :—A feud has for some time existed between two parties of workmen living in the region of Lake Charles, Louisiana. Yesterday both sides met, and a pitched battle resulted, firing being brisk on both sides, and neither giving way to the other. Ten of the combatants were shot. Six are already dead, one cannot recover, and the other three are seriously wounded.

THE Norddeutsche-Lloyd has declined the request of the German Government to despatch their East Asiatic steamers every fortnight instead of every four weeks, as the Govern ment has refused to increase the subsidy.

ON Sunday evening (Aug. 2), while a fair was proceeding in the Buen Suceso-square, Barcelona, a band of about a dozen men advanced upon the guard of the barracks, produced guns and pistols and attempted to force their way in. The guard resisted, and drove back the assailants. In the affray several shots were fired, and some men on both sides were wounded. The soldiers cleared the square, and several arrests were made. It is believed that the object of the attack was to procure arms and initiate a revolution.

THE Servians are delighted to hear that King Milan has betaken himself to Carlsbad, where they hope he will long remain, for there is no gambling there. It had become clear that he could not live on his pension of 24,000*l.* a year if he lost thousands every week at baccarat, as he had been doing during his stay in Paris ; and, of course, whenever he is again impecunious he will be clamouring for further assistance from his son's subjects.

A NORWEGIAN *Jagd-schloss*, which has been constructed at Bergen for the Emperor William, is to be erected on his Majesty's estate in East Prussia. It is to be sent by steamer to Konigsberg, whence it will be conveyed to its destination, accompanied by the architect and by twenty Norwegian workmen, who are to complete and erect it, so that it will be ready for the Emperor's occupation when he visits his East Prussian domains in the late autumn.

NEARLY one hundred cases of what is called "outrage to the Emperor" are pending in Germany, and their increased number excites widespread uneasiness. Several new charges have arisen out of the recent slight accident on board the Imperial yacht, one of them, appropriately enough, having its origin at Offenbach. They are, as a rule, disposed of by a brief term of imprisonment, but they are calculated to make the existing *regime* very unpopular.

THAT lawyers' bills, though not linked sweetness, are apt to be long drawn out everybody knows, but it is not often that a lawyer himself will own such a hard impeachment. At the Birmingham Assizes, however, a frank solicitor not only did so but unblushingly avowed how the trick was done. The notable confession is thus reported : "Cross-examined by Mr. A. Young on his office diary, the witness said that some of the entries were often made by the clerks from the rough notes. He had experienced bill clerks who could make a bill out of mere fragments. (Laughter.) The Judge suggested it was a kind of Cuvier process—give one bone and he could construct the whole animal. (Laughter.) Mr. Young : He can develop and amplify. Witness said no : it was cutting down and trimming up. An experienced clerk could imagine a bill if necessary. (Laughter.) The moral seems to be that in consulting a solicitor, one should look for one with the least imaginative clerk.

No one will be more amused than Mr. John Dillon himself at the following item which a correspondent, writing all the way from Orange, New South Wales, sends :—It is not often that one can turn over upwards of £6 out of an old hat. But this is what Mrs. W. F. Healy has accomplished on the last couple of nights of the late bazaar in aid of the Orphanage Building Fund. The secret of it is that the hat belonged to Mr. John Dillon, who, on the occasion of his visit to Wellington, left it behind at the Hon. P. Buckley's. The raffle caused no small interest as to who should be the winner. Eventually Mrs. Sullivan proved the lucky investor, after which Mr. Dillon received three hearty cheers. Strange to say, the lady who raffled it and the lady who won it are both natives of Templemore, County Tipperary.

ON one occasion when the late Major O'Gorman was the only man told by the tellers for the Noes in a certain division, he explained to some of the members of the laughing House that he had chosen to vote in the coolest lobby. The other night, when Mr. Atkinson forced a division, the heat was oppressive, and Mr. Atkinson's two supporters must have had other motives. They were Mr. Jeremiah Jordan and Mr. Donald Sullivan. A third Irish member, Colonel Nolan, acted as Mr. Atkinson's co-teller.

WHEN Mr. Pickwick declared in such emphatic terms that he would not pay the damages awarded to Mrs. Bardell by a British jury, the law had ample power to make him do so. But what is the law to do with a man who obstinately continues to commit contempt of court by refusing to give information upon material issues in a case ! Mr. Ashton is a gentleman in Lancashire who declines to make an affidavit of documents or to disclose any part of an estate of which he is trustee. As far back as October last Vice-Chancellor Bristowe ordered him to be committed to prison for his refusal, and there he has remained ever since. In the meantime he has been interviewed, and as a result it has been ascertained that he is unwavering in his determination not to disclose what he knows. A broad hint was even given to him that some means might be found of securing his release if he would only give an undertaking that he would obey the order of the Court, but to no purpose. As he has been living at the expense of the county ratepayers for ten months, there was naturally some disposition to let him go, more especially as there seemed not the slightest chance of doing any good by detaining him. As the Vice-Chancellor said, if a man is obstinate for forty weeks there is considerable probability of his remaining obstinate for 140. In the end an unconditional release has been ordered, so that Mr. Ashton, although he has had to endure much personal discomfort, retires from the contest with all the honours of war.

THE barmaids of Berlin seem to have succeeded to publishing a journal of their own. It is named the "Herz blatt," and besides offering literary work to its supporters, is to disclose cases of ill-treatment or of exploiting practised by the employment bureaux. Subscribers are *ipso facto* formed into a mutual aid society, which will help needy members, secure places without fees, and cover legal expenses when an appeal is made to the Courts. Where any incivility is offered to members of the League the offender, so it is stated, will have his name and address published ; and, if he is a student, a copy will be posted to the University authorities.

THE *Daily News* Helsingfors correspondent mentions as an instance of the severity of the Russian regime the fact that of the few papers in Finland not less than twenty-six issues were stopped by the censor during last month. Since the beginning of the year 102 issues have been cancelled. A singular instance was afforded the other day : A censor official broke the Censorship Laws in stopping an issue without having cause for the same and was suspended by telegraph from high quarters. This fact was to have been published by the local Press, but an attempt to publish it was the cause of the entire issue being stopped.

A STEAM-SHIP captain's right to intervene in cases of riot for the safety of women and children was unhesitatingly defined after the riots at Wusueh by the experienced British Consul at Hankow, Mr. Christopher Gardner. The captain of the Tehsing had brought the refugees to Hankow, and he wanted information for future guidance. The Consul did not shrink responsibility or say, as our law officers sometimes do, that they cannot answer hypothetical questions. He frankly wrote : "Dear Captain Caine,—You asked me if in case of an affair like the Wusueh one, you would be justified in landing a party and saving the lives of the ladies and children in danger, and whether if you could not save the ladies otherwise you would be justified in firing. My answer is a clear and concise yes. Killing criminals in defence of life is justifiable homicide. But after the criminals are in flight you must not fire ; killing criminals in revenge is murder. So would killing them be after the danger has ceased. I propose informing Lord Salisbury and Sir John Walsham of your question and my answer.

CYCLING schools are now recognised as part of the garrison arrangements of Belgium. The Minister of War has issued orders for testing the value of the cyclists' services by experimental manœuvres. A specially equipped detachment is to leave the garrison at Wavre on the 17th of this month, to follow a prescribed route and return to their barracks within four days. On the 31st Aug. a second journey is to be commenced. The War Minister will encourage the military cyclists by making a special allowance in view of the exceptional fatigues which his orders impose upon them.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY AT COCANADA.

A TERRIBLE occurrence took place at Cocanada last Saturday week, when Mr. C. S. Harris, son of Colonel Harris, Assistant Adjutant-General, at present at Simla, first shot his wife and then committed suicide. Mr. Harris was Storekeeper at Cocanada for the East Coast Railway, and it is supposed that he thought his dismissal from his appointment imminent, and that in desperation he committed the atrocity of killing his poor wife and then himself. The couple were only been married in December. They had lived for a short time with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Simson, and when the servants ran out of the house frightened by the pistol shot on Saturday night about 10 o'clock, the ayah ran to Mrs. Simson, who, accompanied by Mr. Jules LeFaucheur, ran the whole way to the scene of the tragedy. The facts from the deposition are these :—The ayah says that during dinner the couple were quarrelling, as usual, and when dinner was over the quarrel assumed such dimensions that deceased knocked his wife down. She called the ayah and said—"See, ayah, Master has knocked me down." Harris denied it, saying—"No, I did not." He then called for a peg, and the wife refused to give it to him, whereupon he called the boy and ordered it. When the boy brought the whisky Mrs. Harris snatched it out of his hand, and the husband then turned to a shelf on which was a loaded revolver and shot her in the side, her dress being singed by the powder. The ayah says she was looking through a crack in the door, and that after the first shot, Mrs. Harris called in a faint voice —"Ayah, bring me some water." Harris then shot at his wife again, this time in the temple, the bullet going right through the head and protruding on the opposite side. She fell on her face a little sideways. He then shot himself, the shot going from ear to ear, and fell on his back close to his wife. Dr Patch, who was called immediately, did not leave the house that night till he saw that it was guarded by police, but the Sub-Magistrate did not arrive till the morning, when there was an inquest, and a verdict of "temporary insanity" given. The two deceased were consequently buried together in the churchyard in their clothes, exactly as they fell. Dr. Patch read the service over them. Nothing of any value was found in the house except a brooch and only a few annas in the Government cash chest. The Head Storekeeper from Waltair is now at Cocanada investigating matters. Already the house, which is in the Church Square, Jaggannathapooram, is said to be haunted, and natives will hardly pass it at night. There was another suicide in it, it appears, some years ago.—*Madras Mail.*

THE MEDICAL FACULTY AND CREMATION.

IN the section of Public Medicine at the recent meeting of the British Medical Association, Sir Spencer Wells opened a discussion on "The disposal of the dead."

He stated that it was 11 years ago since he had brought the subject before the members of the Association, and during that time public opinion had considerably ripened in favour of this manner of disposing of the dead. In 1880 land was bought and a crematorium erected at Woking, but owing to the opposition of the authorities not much was done in the earlier stages of the movement to carry the burning of bodies into effect. In March, 1885, the first body was cremated at that place, and two others were similarly disposed of in that year. In 1886 ten bodies were cremated ; in 1887, 13 ; in 1888, 28 ; in 1889, 46 ; and in 1890, 54. The total number of cremations up to the present time was 214. This progress showed that, despite the opposition of the Government, the existence of prejudices, religious scruples, and other forms of objection, the old custom of burning bodies was beginning to establish itself in public favour. He went on to show that the present mode of disposing of the dead was most insanitary, leading to pollution of the air, water, and soil by disease germs. All efforts to abolish zymotic diseases were frustrated by the present method of burying persons who died of those diseases. He quoted from the researches of Darwin and Pasteur to show what an important function earthworms played in the diffusion of these germs, and that consuming the body by fire was the only really efficient method of destroying them. Referring to the proposed plans for the improvement of Westminster Abbey, he showed that one of the present methods of interment was to be followed in that building, in a few years the whole available space would soon be occupied, whereas if the bodies were cremated, and the ashes placed in an urn or in the cloisters, an indefinite number of interments of our illustrious dead might be made in the Abbey itself or in the adjoining mortuary chapel.

Mr. Rhodes thought that a *via media* might be found by which the body and surroundings should be fumigated before burial, so as to destroy all bacilli.

Dr. Farquharson, M.P., thought the progress made by cremation had been remarkable and satisfactory, especially when they looked at the prejudices of fashion and sentiment which had to be overcome. The medico-legal argument against cremation was worthy of attention, but Dr. Cameron, member for Glasgow, had shown that 18,000 persons were smuggled into their graves every year without any proper certification of the cause of death. The modern bacillary investigation afforded an overwhelming argument in favour of cremation.

Sir William Moore said he had examined officially Mahomedan, the Hindu burning method, and the Parsee method of leaving the bodies to be eaten by vultures. He came to the conclusion that the Christian mode of burial was the worst. The expense of burning a body in Bombay, where wood was dear, was 6s. ; but he understood that cremation cost between £3 and £4 (Sir Spencer Wells : Ls. for fuel). If they wished to popularise cremation, they must carry out the work more cheaply than at present. When an Indian railway was opened up on one occasion a cholera burying-ground was tapped ; in a short time the majority of the workmen were down with cholera. And in Quebec an old smallpox burying-ground was broken up, with the result that smallpox broke out among the workmen.

Brigade-Surgeon O'Dwyer believed that cremation would be useful for the army. In Malta, for example, the population was very thick and the garrison was large. When soldiers died a series of holes were made in the rock, bricked up, and the bodies interred. He thought that the medical profession should do all they could to educate the people on this subject.

Dr. F. Parsons thought that the case against the present system of burial had been overstated. He had investigated the sanitary condition of cemeteries, and the result of his experience and study was to show that the sanitary evils arising from the present method of disposing of the dead were extremely rare.

Dr. Nunn thought that Parliament should be applied to by local authorities to sanction the erection of crematoria, and that modern sanitarians should concentrate the attention of the public on the desirableness of this reform.

Dr. Haynes showed that in Glasgow an inquiry was instituted as to the relative cost of burial and cremation, and that the average cost of burial was found to be 13s. 11d. and cremation 2s. 5d.

Mr. Ernest Hart said they owed a debt of gratitude to Sir Henry Thompson, Sir Spencer Wells, and others for their efforts in this direction. He gave an account of a recent visit to Japan, where cremation was practically the rule. In Tokio they disposed of an average of 30 bodies every evening by means of cremation, and public opinion was in favour of the system. Twenty years ago, when the Japanese came into contact with European civilization, native representatives reported that cremation did not exist in Europe, that it was an uncivilized practice. The Government of Japan issued an order prohibiting cremation, and the system was discontinued for about a dozen years. It had now been restored, and was carried out with every sentiment of decorum and respect.

On the motion of Sir Spencer Wells and Dr. Nunn, resolutions were agreed to disapproving the present system of burial, and asking that public authorities should be encouraged to obtain power for the erection of crematoria out of the public funds.

THE CHLOROFORM QUESTION.

In the section of therapeutics an interesting discussion on the chloroform question was opened by Dr. Lauder Brunton, who gave a short description of the results of the Hyderabad Chloroform Commission. He reminded the section that the object of the research was to save people's lives. He gave an account of Professor Syme's rules for its administration, which had led to the initiation of the Commission. He dealt with the various views relating to the safety of chloroform administration. In comparing the action of ether and chloroform the Commission found that the great points of difference between them were that ether was less powerful than chloroform, and, secondly, that while neither of them paralyzed the heart when giving plenty of air, the heart would continue to beat much longer during asphyxia when ether was given than when combined with chloroform. He compared chloroform to a sharp knife in the hands of the surgeon, while ether was compared to a blunt one. Chloroform was more efficient for good if properly handled, more powerful for evil if misused.

In the discussion which followed some of the speakers expressed themselves as being altogether against the conclusions of the Commission, and maintained that other was as powerful an anæsthetic as chloroform, and the dangers connected with its use were proved, clinically and statistically, to be much less than was the case with chloroform.

HOW TO CURE SEA-SICKNESS.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—Some time ago I was a passenger on board the s.s. Princess Alexandra, bound from Swatsea to Glasgow. On the first night, about two hours after leaving port, the weather became very boisterous, and the vessel rolled and pitched to such a degree that I was pitched clean out of my berth whilst asleep. The shock, of course, awoke me. I attempted to regain my feet, which I succeeded in doing after several trials ; but when I did I felt so fearfully sick that I would have given worlds to be on shore. Blindly grouping my way up the cabin-stairs I managed to get on deck. Mechanically in my misery I cast my eyes in the direction of the bow of the vessel, and for a few moments followed its pitching. When it rose on the crest of a wave I looked upwards, and when it buried itself in the trough of the sea I looked downwards. I had been doing this for perhaps a minute when, as if by magic, the feeling of sea-sickness passed off, and I felt as well as when I came on board. For nearly half an hour I continued to follow with my eyes every movement of the ship's bow, during which time I became quite accustomed to the pitching and rolling of the vessel ; and so confident did I feel that I should be able to get to sleep that I made my way down into the cabin again, turned into my bunk, and in a few minutes was fast asleep. When I awoke in the morning the steamer was still pitching and tossing about. I got up and commenced dressing, but in the middle of my toilet a slight feeling of sea-sickness returned. In a moment I was up on deck, and repeated my experiment of the night before. It had the desired effect, and I returned to my cabin and completed my toilet without feeling any further inconvenience.

THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION ON HYPNOTISM.

THE following paper was read at the recent conference of the British Medical Association at Bournemouth on behalf of Dr. Voisin, of Paris (who was unable to be present). His subject was, "Can a crime or an offence be committed under the influence of hypnotic suggestion ?" And thus he deal with it :—

In the first place it was shown that there were two schools in France—those of Sal Petriere and Nancy—which were in accord as to the absolute phenomena of hypnotism, and that, either by physical or vocal methods, hypnotic sleep might be induced. They were also in accord that such phenomena, including acts performed during the wakeful states and which had been suggested during the sleeping state, might be so performed during the wakeful state without the person operated on being aware that they were acts suggested during hypnotic sleep. The Nancy school went beyond the Sal Petriere school in alleging that such acts might be of a kind altogether repugnant to the mental and moral character of the person operated upon, and that they might be criminal acts. They contended, therefore, that the law ought to take cognizance of the phenomena of hypnotism, and that it ought to recognise her dress being singed by the powder. The ayah says that these acts suggested during hypnotic sleep. The Nancy school went beyond the Sal Petriere school in alleging that such acts might be of a kind altogether repugnant to the mental and moral character of the person operated upon, and that they might be criminal acts. They contended, therefore, that the law ought to take cognizance of the phenomena of hypnotism, and that it ought to recognise that persons subject to hypnotic influence might in a walking state perform criminal acts for which they were not responsible but for which the hypnotizer who suggested them during the sleeping state was responsible. In support of the view Dr. Voisin alleged some remarkable facts. He asserted that in the case of a patient very susceptible to hypnotic suggestion, he had been able during a series of years to produce temporary periods of hypnotism, during which he was able to restrain that person from performing in the waking state acts which would have been highly prejudicial to her welfare and happiness. As an experiment, he had suggested to that person during her periods of hypnotic sleep and had ordered her at given dates during her waking state to perform them—acts of incendiarism under conditions which would test the reality of her state, and which would produce no real harm. More than once he had ordered her to go to a certain spot, to set fire to a case filled with wood shavings which she would find at the spot indicated to her during her sleep. Each time the woman had obeyed, being perfectly unconscious during the interval of three weeks of her waking life that she had received the order, and being unconscious by whose order or under whose influence she had performed an act of incendiarism. He further stated that recently a woman had been committed to prison in Paris for a succession of acts of robbery and had been sentenced for the offence. It was subsequently ascertained that she was a woman who had been habitually hypnotized, and investigation followed. She was thrown into the hypnotic state when in prison by persons authorized and appointed by the Government. When in that state she disclosed that she had done the criminal acts by order of her hypnotizers. This was found to be true, and she was released. He also mentioned the case where he had hypnotized a woman, dressed up a dummy figure to resemble a human being and placed it in the bed, put a dagger in the hand of the woman and caused her by hypnotic suggestion to stab the figure. He suggested, on a review of all the circumstances, that the law ought to take cognizance of the possible criminal influence of the hypnotizer, and that the efficient agent and not the prisoner or accused person who was the possible agent should suffer punishment.

Professor Benedikt (Vienna) said he had studied this question since 1867, and believed that its practice had both an intellectual and moral danger. He ridiculed the cases cited by Dr. Voisin, and spoke of the hysterical patients who had been selected by that physician ; that those manifestations of the hypnotic condition were the phantasms of a French imagination and fit only for French novelists. True science did not take notice of hypnotism ; it was an amusing study rather than a serious pursuit.

Mr. Ernest Hart said he had given a great deal of attention for a series of years to this question. He was surprised that Professor Benedikt should have criticised a paper which gave facts, and should have denied those facts without having investigated them. It was easy to say that such phenomena as had been described must be the phantasms of the imagination. They all said 30 years ago, when hypnotism came first into notice, that it was an imposture, but by an accident, when he was house surgeon at St. Mary's Hospital, he was enabled, by experiments, to test the statements of Mesmer and others and to verify them. He found, however, that the investigation was a dangerous one, and he was very nearly expelled from the hospital. But no one denied that it was possible to send people to sleep by suggestion, by physical means, by revolving mirrors, passes, &c. Those forms of sending people to sleep had absolutely nothing to do with the will of the persons who sent them to sleep. All those states were subjective, produced on the individual operated upon either by his mental condition or by an induced physical condition. But hypnotism was accepted by all the world ; the one new point was the statement of Dr. Voisin that orders might be communicated to a hypnotized person, who for the time might forget them, but recall them and put them into active operation at a later period. He admitted that this was a highly complex condition to impose, but it was a far different thing to say that the existence of such a condition was impossible. Cases of double consciousness were frequent, and operations were. Finally, he said that if they investigated the phenomena, they would see that hypnotic manifestations were real.

Dr. Maclean thought that more investigation was needed, but, judging from what Dr. Voisin said he thought that the exercise of the power to induce a hypnotic condition was one of the most dangerous character. This would be a great and baneful weapon to place in the hands of the criminally disposed, and he thought that the exercise of hypnotism should be prohibited by law.

Dr. Douglas thought that there was a great deal of therapeutic value in hypnotism, and he counselled the members of his profession not to be afraid to face the whole subject. He pointed out that Dr. Voisin treated the circumstances for his supposed crimes, but that it was extremely difficult to do this in ordinary life. The danger was greatly minimized in consequence of this.

Other speakers thought that hypnotism would be found a valuable therapeutic agent ; that no public exhibitions of hypnotism should be allowed in this country because they were of a most degrading character, and that the whole question should be faced and not shirked. One speaker showed that hypnotism was of great value in subduing pain, from whatever cause, and that if its capability for good was shown to outweigh its capability for evil, then the profession should get into the habit of using it.

The President thought that some means should be taken to draw the attention of the Government to the dangerous results of hypnotism, and that public exhibitions should be stopped.

LANCASHIRE AND INDIA.

THE *Daily Chronicle* in its comments on the debate in the House of Commons on the Indian Budget says :—It is not clear how far the Lancashire men are damaged by long hours in India. There are those who say it is the low wages that rule there that give the Indian spinners and weavers an advantage. The sole question for the Legislature to determine is, not whether the hours of work in India enable the Indian to make better or cheaper goods than his English rival can make, but whether they do not impair his health and strength and thereby decrease his producing power. Mr. Provand, who repudiates the insinuation that he is a cotton manufacturer, probably knows enough about the business to know that no factory legislation will ever be sanctioned for India if it is to lessen the productive power of labour, and certainly it will not be passed in the interests of the Lancashire men alone. He must also know that in India no Government such as ours, whose despotism is effective because it really submits to express popular opinion, can go far in advance of the people. It is a very serious thing to nag at the high officials and governing Council in India, who leave no stone unturned to ascertain the drift of public opinion in order to get them to fit their position to the measure of Lancashire. Mr. Samuel Smith, whose socialistic sympathies are well known, yesterday deprecated the idea of putting restrictions on Indian workmen that would enable the Lancashire men to crowd them out of their business ; and Mr. Buchanan and Sir George Campbell declared that the Indian Government had really gone too far already in this direction, and ought not to be pressed to go further. On sanitary and humane grounds a certain amount of factory legislation is necessary for India, but the circumstances of climate, cost of living, and conditions of work differ so much from those we are familiar with that we think it most prudent to let the responsible rulers of the people decide within what limits such legislation shall be applied. We should deem it safer to trust them than Lancashire to do this, seeing that Lancashire has an obvious interest to shut up the Indian factories altogether.

THE RUSSIAN EXPEDITION TO ABYSSINIA.

THE *Corriere di Napoli* has received from a correspondent at Aden some particulars concerning the Russian expedition to Abyssinia commanded by Lieutenant Mashkoff. The expedition, it is said, has so far to a great extent failed of its object on account of internal dissensions among its members. The geographical and the politico-religious elements which it embraced were by no means in accord the one with the other. The geographical section, headed by Lieutenant Mashkoff, had received a subsidy from the Geographical Society of St. Petersburg, and had been entrusted with a number of rifles as a present from the Russian Government to the Emperor Menelek and the Degiac Makonen. The politico-religious element was represented by two Orthodox priests and an Abyssinian Copt, whose mission had been subsidised by a semi-political, semi-religious society in Moscow. An attempt was made to bring about a reunion of the Copt-Abyssinian and Orthodox Russian Churches ; but serious discord arose, especially in regard to the manner in which it was proposed that the funds of the several religious organizations which were to be amalgamated should be administered. In consequence of this dispute Lieutenant Mashkoff has sent the priests back to Europe, and has himself gone on to Harrar, being accompanied by his wife.

A LETTER, which has been received in Copenhagen from the Danish expedition on the east coast of Greenland, states that the expedition, which left Copenhagen on board the whaler Hekla on June 8, reached the ice on June 21. They tried in vain to land in latitude 68 degrees. On June 24 the Hekla was met in 69 degrees north, and long itude 12 degrees 10 minutes.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

REAL OLD LACE.

FOR a certain small (and superior) number of my sex neither gold nor jewels possess the mysterious charm of real old lace. No modern ingenuity seems able to excel what was done in ages past, and women who know their masculine world are well aware that no precious stone, however brilliantly it glitters, has so fascinating an effect upon their admirers as a wisp of filmy lace, either knotted as a fichu round a lovely neck, or thrown as a wrap across the hair, when it casts becoming shadows on bright eyes and fair complexions. To me lace is almost a religion, something to be believed in as well as to be loved, while, like charity, it covers a multitude of sins in the way of creased velvets or cloaned satins. The loveliest pieces which have come within my ken of late belong to a set that was for many years in the Duke of Devonshire's family, and has been immortalised by Gainsborough in a picture now in their possession. It is of the finest old Brussels, and the pattern, which is the same on each piece, is of cornflowers and wheat-ears arranged in stripes with a close border at the edges and bunches at each corner. As I say it first, it was evidently designed to form an Empire gown, and the sweet little body, small enough for any baby, and full sleeves, with petticoat and veil to match, carried one back to picturesque old times. Now the set has been charmingly arranged as a wedding-gown for Miss Clare Childers. The petticoat is draped *en tablier* over rich white satin, which has a wreath of orange-blossom at the edge in front to keep the lace out from the feet ; and the veil, made into a butterfly with a body of orange-blossom sprays, beautifies one corner of the court train. The big satin sleeves are veiled in lace, the stripes of cornflowers and wheat running crossways from the shoulder to the wrist, and the high collar is cut open at the back to let out a full quilling of the lace.

A PRETTY COSTUME.

Quite feminine in style, though strictly tailor-like in cut, is a pale grey crepon, with frills of velvet lined with rose silk, and headed by a fine passementerie of rose-colour and silver running round the edge of the skirt, the waist, and the neck, where there is a jabot of rose crepe de Chine. Gauntlet cuffs complete the pretty costume. A sleeveless coat of black faced cloth is worn over a double-breasted waistcoat of brocade, in which bright flowers are clustered on a creamy ground. The sleeves are of the stiff brocade, and the deep plain cuffs of black cloth and the collar are edged with a glittering line of gold and jet. With this I imagined a transparent big black hat, brimming over with different coloured roses—pale pink and crimson, deep red and creamy yellow. Several plainer frocks were most effective. For instance, a heliotrope faced cloth, made with a plain skirt, a basqued bodice, and deep shoulder-frills narrowing to points at the waist in front and at the back. This was trimmed with narrow bands of velvet, studded at the edge with jet. A tight-fitting coat of Harris tweed, to wear with a plain skirt, is a mixture of tan colour and blue. It is made very long behind, but in front it is turned back with revers, and quaintly cut away to show a long-skirted waistcoat of gendarme-blue faced cloth, and there is a bow of soft blue chiffon at the throat.

THE LATEST GIRLS' GRIEVANCE.

The "brevet rank" of the title of "Mrs." has hitherto been a privilege only demanded on behalf of ladies of a certain—or uncertain—age. But (says the *Daily Graphic*) if we may believe the columns of a contemporary devoted to feminine interests, there is an agitation now making itself felt in the school-room in favour of its assumption by all young ladies concurrently with their long dresses. We are assured that the desire by no means indicates a wish to enjoy with it the incumbrance of a husband, for the "advanced" modern girl is credited with regarding marriage only in the light of "a possible incident." The most powerful argument, however, that she can adduce in support of her case is that Tommy, when he drops his Eton jacket and wears his first tail coat, is immediately promoted to the dignity of being called "Mr." This appears an inequality not to be borne, and one calling for immediate redress. It is not suggested what might be the views upon the subject of the mother of a large family of girls ; but it is to be feared that if the idea were generally adopted, shy suitors would find yet another obstacle to surmount in the form of necessary inquiries as to whether the lady's designation were a real or only a "courtesy" one.

NOVEL BOATING COSTUME.

Among the startling costumes at the seaside is one apparently intended to suggest a flag. The skirt is widely striped in red and blue ; the skirt is white, with red and blue belt and tie, while the white hat is trimmed with a band in which the tricolour appears. The shoes and stockings carry out the scheme of colour, the former being blue, the latter red, and the pocket-handkerchief is a square of red cambric, with a border of blue and white. A very curious dress that causes a small sensation is made of yellow cloth, with a border of deep mustard colour. The vest and pockets of the Louis XV. coat are in the latter tint, bordered with the narrowest possible line of white. Some of the newest shirts are in tones of tan colour, deepening to a mustard tint. These are specially favoured by brunettes, and when worn with navy blue dresses they make a very good effect. The shoes and gauntlet gloves must match the tan. The colour that was called old gold a few seasons ago is in great favour this year under the designation of "pale tan." The [illegible] been popular for a long time suffer no eclipse by the sea. They appear in cotton, camuric, batiste, and fine summer woollen materials, as well as in China silk, surah, and bengaline.

ROUSSEAU'S IDEAL HOUSEHOLD.

Mrs. Andrew Lang has an article in the new number of the *National Review* on "Rousseau's Ideal Household," Emile and the Nouvelle Heloise still holding a place in the field of literary discussion. Mrs. Lang sees the "ideal household" in its most ridiculous aspects, and ends the story of Emile and Sophie with the comment : "The unregenerate reader will acknowledge that he feels some satisfaction in the downfall of the ideal wife. If principles are only a matter of locality, and if mildiocrity so speedily succumbs to temptation, by all means let us aim at perfection." Incidentally Mrs. Lang introduces the follow ing story :—In the days of my childhood a friend of my own was informed by a favourite housemaid that she wished to give warning, as she was going to be married "Indeed," said the lady, "and what is your future husband ?" "Please, 'm, he's an asker !" "A what ?" "An asker." "I don't understand. What does he do ?" "Well, 'm, he—he goes about the streets, and if he sees anyone coming along that looks kind, he—well, he just stops 'em and asks 'em to give him a trifle, and he makes quite a comfortable living that way !" "Do you mean a BEGGAR ?" "Well, 'm, some people do call it that ; we call it asker."

THE CHANGING OF THE NAME AT MARRIAGE.

"Engaged," who seems to think that women "annihilate themselves" on marriage by giving up their family names, asks : "Would it not be better for women to retain their family name, and add the husband's, as, for instance, my name being Salisbury, and my intended husband's Gladstone, why should I not be called Mrs. Salisbury Gladstone?—and why should there not be a distinctive word to denote whether a man is, or has been, married ? The word 'Mrs.' conveys the idea that a woman is, or has been, married ; but 'Mr.' does not convey the same information in regard to a man." The practical, as distinguished from the sentimental, trouble about married women's names under the present system is that, appended to letters, for instance, they give no indication in themselves whether the reply ought to be addressed "Miss" or "Mrs." It has been suggested that the use of the maiden name in addition to the husband's might afford this useful indication, but this suggestion leaves out of view the fact that there are compound, or, as Sir Robert Peel calls them, double-barrelled family names, the perfectly legitimate use of which by unmarried ladies would involve us in the old confusion.

DRESS AT GOODWOOD.

A lovely dress of white bengaline, worn at Goodwood, was made with a yoke of green velvet, cut down in deep points at either side, the silk being pleated flatly into it. A pointed corselet belt, also in green velvet, was laced with gold in front. All round the edges of both yoke and belt ran a wide band of exquisite gold embroidery, on which diamonds and circles of the white silk had been applied, and then sewn round with fine jewelled trimming. The small bonnet was chiefly composed of this trimming, with a cluster of pink roses and their own foliage rising at the back, and a smaller group in front. A foulard gown was flowered with poppies, cornflowers, and ears of corn, the skirt being bordered with ribbons to match all three. The foulard coat, lined with poppy-red silk, opened over a corn-coloured silk blouse, with belt and neck-ribbon in cornflower-blue. On the large, shady hat the same combination was carried out. The protective cloak, occasionally donned with this, did not jar with it, as was too often the case. It was made of biscuit-coloured crepon, lined with poppy-red surah and set into a yoke of gold embroidery with high collar of the same.

FASHIONABLE HATS.

Never has there been a wider choice than now in the matter of fashionable hats. The boat shape, though fast losing its social status, is still seen. The two rival shapes of sailor hats, the flat-brimmed and the curved, are about equally represented. In addition to these, there are the small round hats which shade the eyes with curved brim, and are caught up at the back with a knot of ribbon or a flower ; and the many picturesque shapes which are produced by crinkling the brim according to fancy above the eyes. A beautiful hat in Tuscan straw was trimmed with cornflower blue velvet and was worn with a tussore dress and blue velvet Eton jacket, in the same shade of blue as the velvet on the hat. In many instances the trimming of the hat appears to give the keynote to the entire costume. A rush hat trimmed with a checked silk kerchief of white and tan was worn with a white serge turned up with tan-colour and open in front of the bodice over a waistcoat of tan kid fastened with gilt buttons.

THE WIDENING OF THE SKIRT.

Skirts are beginning to widen out at the feet in a very hideous fashion. In Paris they are

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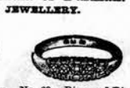

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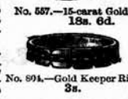

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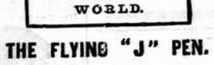

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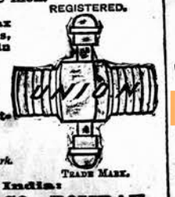

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Ring in the love of truth and right,
Ring in the common love of good.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

Especially to Consuls, Europeans generally, and all persons visiting or residing in Hot or Foreign Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

Is absolutely necessary for the Preservation of Health.

YOU CANNOT OVERSTATE ITS VALUE in keeping the BLOOD PURE; as a means of keeping the system clear, and thus taking away the ground-work of Malarious Diseases, BLOOD POISONS, and all Liver complaints, or as a HEALTH-GIVING, COOLING, and INVIGORATING BEVERAGE, or as a gentle LAXATIVE or Tonic in the various forms of Indigestion, ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" is invaluable.

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Biliousness.	Sick Headache.
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SPARKLING AND REFRESHING DRAUGHT.—Notwithstanding its medicinal value, the "FRUIT SALT" must be looked upon as essential as breathing fresh air, or as a simple and safe beverage under ALL CIRCUMSTANCES, and may be taken as a sparkling and refreshing draught in the same way as Lemonade, Soda Water, Potass Water, &c., only it is much cheaper and BETTER, IN EVERY SENSE OF THE TERM, TO AN UNLIMITED EXTENT.

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"Ring out old shapes of foul disease,
Ring out the narrowing lust of gold,
Ring out the thousand wars of old,
Ring in the thousand years of peace."—*Tennyson.*

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What every Travelling Trunk and every Household in the World ought to contain:—A Bottle of

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT,"

A Most Refreshing, Cooling, and Invigorating Beverage.

NO TRAVELLER SHOULD LEAVE HOME without a supply, for by its use the most dangerous forms of FEVERS, BLOOD POISONS, &c., are prevented and cured. It is, in truth, a FAMILY MEDICINE CHEST in the simplest yet most potent form. Instead of being lowering to the system, this preparation is, in the highest degree, invigorating. Its effect in relieving thirst, giving tone to the system, and aiding digestion, is most striking.

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CAUTION.—*Examine each bottle and see that the Capsule is marked* ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." *Without it you have been imposed on by a* WORTHLESS IMITATION. *Sold by all Chemists.*

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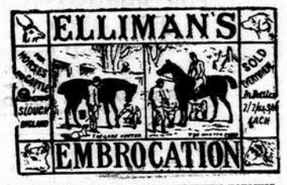

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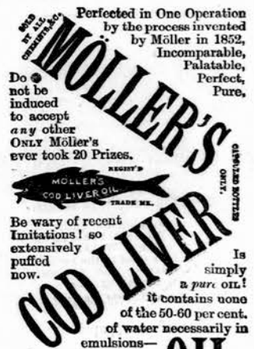

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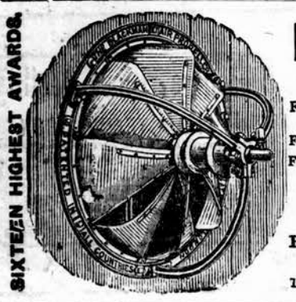

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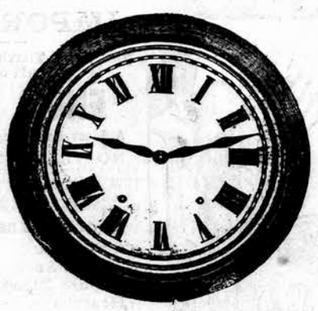

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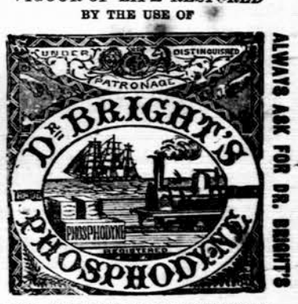

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